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Knox Praises Salem Flier; Strike Voted at Chevrolet; Swiss Socialists Gain Seats

The World's Day—November 2, 1943

Boston: Salem Flier Dumps Loose Bomb in Sea

With a 500-pound bomb loose in the plane, Lieut. Commander Thomas W. McKnight of Salem, Mass., took off, flew out to sea and dumped it. Secretary of the Navy Knox told in Washington today of this "piece of heroism at home," paying high praise to Commander McKnight, squadron operations officer at the Jacksonville, Florida, Air Station.

Governor Saltonstall, Public Works Commissioner Herman A. MacDonald, and Brig. Gen. Richard K. Hale, Director of the State Division of Waterways, inspected the Army airport at Presque Isle, Maine, today. The trip was made on the invitation of Col. G. W. Gillette, New England Chief of the Army Corps of Engineers.

Senator Ralph O. Brewster (R) of Maine today predicted that the Senate would pass, probably by an overwhelming vote, the Moscow Pact just entered into, at the luncheon of the Advertising Club of Boston at the Hotel Statler. [Page 2.]

Wide powers to enforce the recommendations of Governor Saltonstall's special advisory committee to investigate anti-Semitic activities in Boston were urged today by the Rev. Dr. G. Bromley Oxnam, Bishop of the Methodist Church, Boston area. [Page 2.]

Europe: Swiss Socialists Win Additional Seats

Swiss Socialists won a few additional seats in a parliamentary election Oct. 31, but, on the basis of incomplete returns, not enough to make likely any governmental changes. The best estimate was that they had collected 55 seats, a gain of 10.

President Inonu, opening the Turkish Parliament, placed Turkey on the side of nations working for order "based on the sincere co-operation of all-free nations, large and small." President Inonu did not mention the Moscow conference result.

Albert F. Lebrun, former President of France, has been freed from a German prison camp in Bavaria and has returned to his home in Grenoble, the Zurich correspondent of the Stockholm Dagens Nyheter reported in a dispatch.

Prince Gorm of Denmark, nephew of King Christian, has reached Sweden after escaping the country with other Danish officers following their release from custody by the Germans.

National: 8,099 Chevrolet Workers Vote Strike

More than 10,000 employees of General Motors Corporation's Chevrolet Division of Flint, Mich., voted by nearly 4 to 1 in a referendum in favor of taking strike action because of accumulated grievances. The election was on the question: "Do you wish to permit an interruption of war production in wartime as a result of this dispute?" The vote was: Yes, 8,099; No, 2,070.

Vice-Admiral Herbert Fairfax Leary, U. S. N., has assumed active command of the Eastern Sea Frontier, succeeding Vice-Admiral Adolphus Andrews, who reached the statutory age of retirement last month but will be continued on active duty in another post.

Brig. Gen. Caleb V. Haynes, organizer of the India Air Task Force and Assam American Air Base Command, has assumed command of the First Bomber Command, with headquarters at Mitchel Field, N. Y., the First Air Force announced.

Washington: OPA Has Over 12 Million Pledges

More than 12,000,000 pledges have been signed in the Office of Price Administration's campaign for closer observance of rationing and pricing regulations, General Manager Bowles reported.

Senator Truman (D) of Missouri introduced a joint resolution to put Congress on record as favoring an eight-cents-an-hour pay increase for 1,097,180 railroad non-operating personnel, and that it be retroactive to Feb. 1 last.

October production of airplanes was 8,362 units, a new record, the War Production Board reported. Chairman Donald M. Nelson said the total output included the largest number of heavy bombers ever produced in one month.

Meat and butter subsidy payments have aggregated $129,072,435 and $31,368,488, respectively, Secretary of Commerce Jones disclosed.

More than 50,000,000 gallons of petroleum products, including one third of the nation's gasoline supply, now go directly to the fighting forces every day, the Petroleum Administration for War disclosed.

The American Federation of Labor, National Retail Merchants Association, and American Hospital Association asked Congress to repeal taxes and restrictions on margarine. The tax is ten cents a pound on colored margarine and one fourth cent on uncolored.

The House Ways and Means Committee back-tracked on the out-of-town letter rate, agreeing to leave the charge at three cents instead of raising it to four cents as previously approved.

To alleviate suffering in homes and institutions which are without coal, Secretary of the Interior Ickes asked coal dealers to make deliveries only to customers who now have none. Mr. Ickes, who is again boss of the nation's coal mines, simultaneously appealed to consumers not to place orders if they have some on hand "while their neighbors may be without any."

Americas: Chilean Strikers Agree to Return

Shortly after Presidential decree set up martial law for the strike-bound Naltahua copper and gold mining area in Chile, the company and striking workers notified the Interior Ministry that they had agreed to resume operations immediately.

Orient: Australia Names Two Commissioners

The appointments of Lieut. Gen. Sir Iven Giffard Mackay, commander of the Second Australian Army, as High Commissioner from Australia to India, and of George d'Alton, Deputy Premier of Tasmania, as High Commissioner to New Zealand, was announced by H. V. Evatt, Australian Attorney General and Minister for Foreign Affairs.

An "inventors' council" has been established by the Japanese Government to aid in the prosecution of the war, the Tokyo Radio said.

Canada: Skeleton Crews Kept at Coal Mines

Skeleton crews were maintained at coal mines in Alberta and British Columbia after more than 8,000 miners quit work at midnight in protest over alleged Government delay in dealing with demands for higher wages.

Nineteen German war prisoners were back in a fuel wood camp near Winnipeg from which they had been missing since Sunday. The men said they had been lost in a snowstorm and had not "planned or carried out an escape."

Britain still needs all the bacon Canada can ship, and a reduction in the amount to be supplied in the next two years does not mean there will be hogs to spare for export to the United States, the Canadian Press quoted informed sources in Ottawa as saying.

The War:

Latest developments on world battle fronts. Page 1. Columns 7 and 8.

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The Weather

Rain

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2.

Boston Voters Go to Polls In City Election

Light vote is forecast as candidates seek to get out supporters; other cities elect officers.

By Baldwin Garretson
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Scant voter interest, coupled with the absence of thousands of soldier-citizens from the city, led to prospects of the lowest Boston city election ballot total in 20 years in today's City Council-School Committee election.

As 63 candidates sought election to 22 seats and seven others were standing for election to three School Committee posts, election officials predicted only 20 to 22 per cent of the city's registered voters would go to the polls.

Found Light Vote

Election Commissioner Frederic E. Dowling after canvassing 11 out of 18 precincts in Ward 21 this forenoon, told reporters that only 564 persons had voted at that time. Basing an estimate on the 18,000 registered voters in that ward, Mr. Dowling said the over-all ward vote was probably only five per cent.

Barring an unexpected rush to the polls, Mr. Dowling estimated that the total vote in Boston would come to about 70,000, or approximately 22 per cent of the City's total registration. A check of records at the Election Department disclosed that a low mark was set in 1923 when only 55,500 voters, the smallest number in 25 years, went to the polls. This was less than 25 per cent of the electorate at that time.

Election Commissioner William A. Motley, Jr., after a forenoon check of 40 scattered precincts in the Roxbury-Roslindale district, where stiff fights in Wards 11 and 20 were anticipated, predicted less than 20 per cent ofthe voters would cast ballots.

Heavy Vote Tonight

The slight interest in the Roxbury Wards was also apparent in East Boston, Charlestown, and the Back Bay, a telephonic check of key precincts by The Christian Science Monitor disclosed later today. In Ward 5, however, the voting had run as high as 10 per cent in one precinct.

At City Hall most observers conceded that what voting there would be would take place from 6 to 8 p. m., when citizens on their way home from work would stop off at their own precinct polling place. Something of a rush can be expected at this time, it was said.

The first wartime city election in 25 years, like 17 other contests that will be decided in Massachusetts today, has failed to capture the attention of a public interested in the outcome of global and national issues rather than community problems. Supporters of Plan E in Cambridge and Lowell are expected to furnish the only

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U. S. Marines Land on Bougainville; Soviet Seals Nazis in Crimean Trap; President Orders Miners Back to Pits

Action follows seizure of coal mines; Ickes ordered to sign contract with union.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2 — The American Flag flew over the nation's coal mines again today as President Roosevelt, for the second time this year, resorted to Government seizure of the mines to end a nation-wide coal strike.

A majority of the 530,000 idle miners are expected to begin moving back to the pits tomorrow morning, deadline set by the President for reopening the mines under Government management.

John L. Lewis, United Mine Workers President, conferred with Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior, presumably discussing preliminaries of a new union contract, while reports from the mine fields indicated most miners would return to work on Mr. Lewis' say-so.

The President's executive order of last night, seizing the mines and luring them over to Secretary Ickes, is expected to bring full, though gradual, resumption of coal mining for two reasons in particular:

1. Mr. Roosevelt authorized Secretary Ickes in his order to negotiate a contract with the mine workers within the framework of the National War Labor Board's Illinois soft coal decision, for the period of Government operation. This meets the miners' ingrained dislike to work without a contract.

2. By resorting to Government seizure, the President has made Mr. Lewis and other union officials subject to the criminal provisions of the Smith-Connally Labor Act if they encourage a strike against the Government.

The Smith-Connally Law provides penalties of a year in prison and a $5,000 fine for any action encouraging a stoppage in a Government-held plant.

Mr. Lewis now is expected to order the United Mine Workers to end their strike. Union officials predicted, however, that it may take several days to persuade all of the slow-responding miners to return to work, one officer commenting: "This is not a one-man job."

President Acts Quickly

As collapse of the nation's coal production dealt a severe blow to war industry and brought a threat of winter cold to many homes, President Roosevelt acted without waiting for the United Mine Workers Policy Committee, convened yesterday by Mr. Lewis, to make

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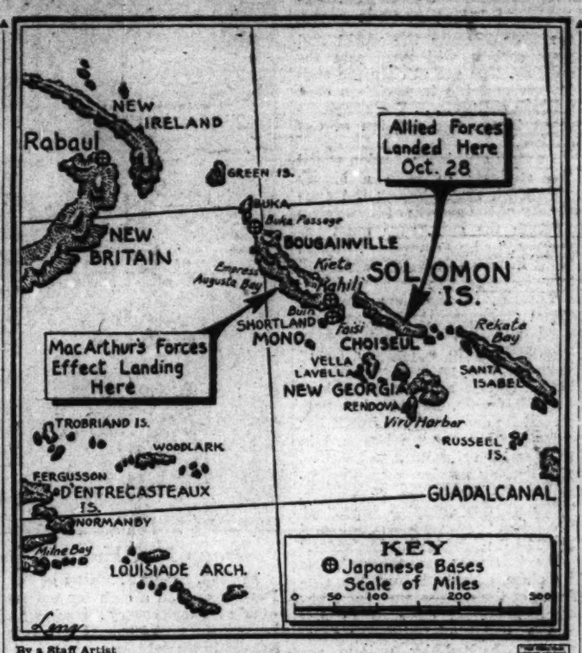

By a Staff Artist

Another Rung Up Ladder

Bougainville, which is the last great Japanese base in the Solomons to be invaded by Gen. Douglas MacArthur's forces, is shown in its relation to the Japanese naval base at Rabaul, New Britain. Rabaul is expected to be the next goal for Allied advance.

Germans report Russian troops have landed on east end of Crimea—Allied Fifth Army bites deep hole in German defense line in Italy along Massico Ridge.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor
From Associated Press and other direct news dispatches

Two events of major importance have greatly advanced the Allied strategic position.

American Marines have landed on Bougainville, Japan's last great base in the Solomons.

Russian forces, by the capture of Perekop, have completely sealed all exits from the German-occupied Crimean Peninsula and were reported by the Germans to have made landings on the east end of that territory.

Meanwhile, a four-mile advance of Gen. Mark W. Clark's Fifth Army in Italy has bitten deep into the German defense line on the Massico Ridge at the west end of the line.

The Bougainville operation brings into view an early clean-up of Japanese positions in the Solomons in the intensified series of hammer blows which began with the Rendova landing, June 30.

Task forces of the United States Navy under Rear Admiral Theodore Wilkinson protected the landing and put to flight a Japanese naval force of four light cruisers and five or six destroyers.

Japanese positions on Choiseul and elsewhere were bypassed in this surprise attack.

The landing is at Empress Augusta Bay midway up the 115-mile-long island and in the rear of Japanese concentrations at Buin and Kahili at the southern end. Bougainville is studded with airfields the use of which will give the Allies excellent bases from which to launch a final attack on Rabaul, 260 miles to the west, on New Britain, Japan's main naval base for operations against Australia and the Dutch East Indies.

The masterly handling of this latest bold move is exemplified in the simultaneous bombarding by naval task forces of Buka, Bivouac, and other air bases from which interference with the Bougainville landing might have been expected. The landing was practically unopposed.

In Russia, the Red Army, having won control of the last exit from the Crimea by the capture of Perekop, moved south along the four-mile-wide isthmus into that area—known as the "Florida of Russia." Troops are bearing down upon Dzankoe, railroad junction controlling the whole of the Crimean railroad system. They will debouch upon the flat Tavrida Steppe, where such Germans as are left on the peninsula scarcely will be able to organize a defense. Some 45 miles to the south, however, there are hills where a stand might be made.

Meanwhile, across the north of the peninsula, General Tolbukhin's forces pushed on five miles beyond Perekop, apparently headed for Kherson, 60 miles away, which is only 30 miles from the great port of Nikolaev.

Reports from Berlin that Russians have made landings at two points on the east end of the Crimea have not been confirmed by Moscow, but they may well be true.

While events in Italy are not spectacular, they are bringing the Fifth and Eighth Armies rapidly to a point where they will outflank the German mountain defense line. In that event, a German withdrawal to the Garigliano, 18 miles above the Volturno, may be expected.

Base for Drive On Rabaul Won By MacArthur

By Walter E. Lucas
Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor With the United Nations Forces in the Southwest Pacific

SOMEWHERE IN AUSTRALIA, Nov. 2—Early on the morning of Nov. 1 the right wing of Gen. Douglas MacArthur's command under Admiral William F. Halsey struck at Empress Augusta Bay on the west coast of Bougainville Island. According to present reports, the landing was unopposed.

Summarizing this new move, General MacArthur said: "'We are now in the rear of the enemy's position at Buin, and in Shortland, and we are athwart his line of supply to that area."

General MacArthur is making the maximum use of the limited means at his disposal, gaining single advantages step by step instead of launching multiple operations which would be possible only with adequate resources.

Wants Fighter Cover

Being short of fighter cover for attacking the Japanese, the General has set about gaining an airfield at Augusta Bay from which he will be able to put up fighter cover within range of New Britain.

He said: "I have been able to neutralize Rabaul, but with my limited means I cannot keep them from syphoning in reinforcements."

General MacArthur also said that he had hoped that the Japanese would come out with their main fleet. He added that he didn't think they would, "but if he does, I will throw everything I can at him."

The move on Empress Augusta Bay represents an advance of about 75 miles from Mono on

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The Meaning of Moscow: World-Peace Pattern Set

The Christian Science Monitor today begins a group of articles analyzing the implications of the agreements reached at the tripartite conference in Moscow.

By Joseph C. Harsch
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

By Mallory Browne
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

The results of the Moscow conference emerge today as the equivalent for this war of Woodrow Wilson's enunciation of his famous "14 points" at the crucial moment of World War I.

The "14 points" were a psychological blow delivered to Germany at a moment of military weakness when the German people were ready to be convinced that they had more to gain by making peace than they had to gain by continuing the struggle.

The Moscow agreements are driven at a Germany which has been fighting on until this moment in the hope of winning a draw through Allied wrangling which would give them an out from the consequences of "two-front war."

Times change, and therefore the type of psychological weapon must change. No "14 points" could accomplish the task this time. That was an appeal over the heads of the German Army to the German people. Such an appeal would be useless today because the German people are powerless. The weapon this time must be the threat of inevitable force.

That was the weapon which was forged at Moscow in a superb selection of time which is a revealing indication of the shrewdness of Soviet Russia. Credit for the timing must go to the Russians. They delayed the conference to the moment of their choosing. They made it a success beyond the farthest expectations of the British or American delegates. They timed its release with the surge of Russian troops over the neck of the Perekop Isthmus trapping a great German army.

It was a perfectly timed blow

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LONDON, Nov. 2—The Moscow agreement provides a practical pattern for peace, not only in Europe, but throughout the globe.

This joint declaration by the Governments of the United States, Britain, Russia, and China, pledging continuance of their united action for the "organization and maintenance of peace and security" and recognizing the "necessity of establishing at the earliest practicable date a general international organization," lays the foundation for the future peace structure of the world. It already is being acclaimed as "the Magna Charta of our epoch."

Weakest Link Strengthened

Both because of its intangible and its tangible results, the tripartite conference in Moscow is regarded here in London as opening the way both for shortening the war and for winning the peace. An intangible element of utmost importance is that it now is accepted as an unchallengeable fact that co-operation between the United States and Britain on the one hand and Soviet Russia on the other is fully possible.

The significance of this hardly

Continued on Page 7, Column 2

Bay State Dads Expected to Fill 75 P. C. of December Draft Call

Preliminary examinations of draft-age fathers grew in number today as official figures of the Bay State Selective Service headquarters indicated that pre-Pearl Harbor fathers would comprise three quarters of the December call.

Attacking unofficial estimates as "probably inaccurate," a Selective Service spokesman said the only official estimate that could be made was that, on the basis of figures available on Sept. 30, the proportion of fathers would become major for the first time in December and probably would hit 75 per cent.

Even that high figure is not a "sure thing," the spokesman said. Expressing firm assurance that the full quota in December will be met with fathers if necessary, the spokesman said, however, that the proportion of fathers may drop as low as 10 per cent if the difference is made up by new 18-year-olds and single men and childless husbands released from industry under official replacement-manning tables.

Unknown Quantities

Aside from military restrictions on actual draft figures, complications besetting exact numbers of fathers to be drafted include the unknown quantities of how many appeals will be taken, how many 18-year-olds there will be, and the success of the replacement tables.

Inquirers were reminded that Maj. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey in Boston last week estimated that 5,000,000 of 6,000,000 vulnerable fathers would be deferred for occupational or physical reasons.

With only a few fathers tapped in October and November calls, major attention centered upon the rapidly rising proportion of fathers who have just begun to receive official notices to report for preliminary physical examination.

Under date of Oct. 30, as many as 20,000 notices by the 173 local boards, it was unofficially estimated, had been sent to fathers to appear for screening tests within five days. These examinations generally are given by physicians in the registrant's neighborhood or in a near-by hospital, but are not to be confused with the complete and final examination given at induction centers.

Draft officials admitted that receipt of a notice meant the registrant was about to be reclassified into 1-A, which would mean an immediate call to duty.

Dispatch of the notice by a local draft board meant that all other factors had satisfied them the registrant should be placed in 1-A.

However, employers were re-

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Two-Thirds Senate Majority Ready to Back Moscow Pact

By Roscoe Drummond
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2—A substantial two-thirds Senate majority, necessary for treaty ratification, is ready to approve the pact of Moscow, it was clearly evident today.

The leading supporters of the Connally resolution are indorsing the Moscow agreements and are arguing that they clearly meet the specifications of the declaration of postwar policy now before the Senate.

The leading critics of the Connally resolution—who want something more definite—are indorsing the Moscow agreements and are urging that the essential terms of the new four-power peace plan be embodied in the pending resolution.

Thus, while there still was disagreement over what kind of statement of foreign policy the Senate would now adopt, there was, from the debate and comment thus far, overwhelming agreement that the pact of Moscow was satisfactory, a right first step in the right direction.

Substitute Move

Actually, a move already is under way—initiated by Senator Scott W. Lucas (D) of Illinois—to substitute the terms of the Allied peace undertaking for the whole Connally resolution, and while this step probably will not succeed, it indicates something of the gathering support behind the Moscow declaration.

It is, moreover, being significantly pointed out today that the Moscow agreements, while more concrete, conform closely to and at no point exceed the limits of agreed policy as stated in the Connally resolution—this, of course, on the assumption that the Connally resolution is going to be allowed to mean what it says.

There are, upon examination six main parallels and no divergences between the Connally resolution and the pact of Moscow, as follows:

Connally Resolve	Pact of Moscow
1. It pledges war to complete victory over enemy.	1. It pledges war until unconditional surrender of enemy.
2. It commits U. S. to continuing co-operation with Allies to secure just peace and security.	2. It commits the four nations to continued united action to maintain peace and security.
3. It favors establishing international authority to prevent aggression and to maintain peace.	3. It approves establishing an international organization to maintain peace and security.
4. It envisages the use of "power" under international authority to prevent aggression.	4. It envisages the use of military force "after joint consultation to prevent aggression."
5. It stipulates that such international authority must be established among "free and sovereign nations."	5. It provides that the international organization be based on the principle of sovereign equality of all peace-loving nations.
6. It requires that the U. S. must act through its constitutional processes to bring about such peace collaboration.	6. It embodies no violation of constitutional processes and there is no suggestion it will do other than conform to them.

Thus the important fact emerges that the pattern of Congressional

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Sewing Clubs at Camp Beale Take Stitch in Time—in Pants

This story came marked officially "Cleared by the Censor"

CAMP BEALE, Calif.—Two sewing clubs from the near-by towns of Marysville and Yuba City come to Camp Beale each week and perform services which only Mom, back home, could do as well. At least that is what hundreds of appreciative soldiers believe.

The club members come to this Army post and sew, and sew, and sew. Women of the various sewing clubs sew on buttons, darn socks, make needed alterations when clothes issued by the supply sergeant aren't a perfect fit, and perform a lot of tasks, big and little, with their needles and thread.

Many sewing kits, "complete with needle, thread and directions for use," have been idle in the bottom of soldiers' barracks bags since the volunteer seamstresses began coming to the post for their weekly sessions. Some of the members have not missed a Thursday night since last March when sewing began.

The clubs meet at two post service clubs. Each week they are certain to find a roomful of soldiers awaiting them with buttonless shirts, trousers that need to be shortened, lengthened or adjusted around the waist, and often a proud soldier with new chevrons signifying a recent promotion.

A score of the club members have sons of their own training in camps over the nation or with units now serving overseas.

"I wish I could remember how many gigs you have saved me from," one of the soldiers was overheard thanking an elderly woman recently.

"And a 'gig' is just what?" she asked, acquainting herself with a new word in Army slang.

Gigs, in a soldier's vernacular, are little punishments meted out when buttons are off, trousers fit like a gunnysack, chevrons are sewed on with twine and so on down a long list. The volunteer sewing clubs are, indeed, saving Beale soldiers from untold gigs.

South Pacific:

U. S. Marines Land On Bougainville

American Marines landed on the Japanese stronghold of Bougainville Nov. 1 while task forces bombarded Buka and Shortland Islands, at either tip of Bougainville, and routed a Japanese naval force without firing a shot.

An enemy squadron of four light cruisers, accompanied by five or six destroyers, headed toward Bougainville Island, but turned and fled when an American task force set out to meet them.

Only slight resistance was encountered by the Marines who bypassed the enemy's stronghold of Buin to land on Empress Augusta Bay under a screen of naval and air bombardment. Occupation of Choiseul and Treasury Islands,

Continued on Page 6, Column 1

Christian Mission Opens Conference on New Peace

Nation-wide mobilization of the American church for the battle to secure the peace on the basis of Christian principles, is getting off to a good start today, as far as Boston is concerned.

The Christian Mission on World Order, sponsored by the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, opened a preliminary one-day conference of church and community leaders this morning in the Old South Church, Copley Square.

With George A. Selleck, well known as Secretary of the New England Institutes of International Relations which have been held for some years at Wellesley College, as chairman, the conference today is devoting itself to addresses and discussions on world order. It is particularly concerned with ways in which church people of the United States can cultivate a thoroughly enlightened opinion on questions which must be settled at the peace table, and can then make their opinion felt at that peace table.

Great Adventure

Some people, especially some young people, look forward to drab years after the excitement of the war has ended, but Dr. Mary E. Woolley, President Emeritus of Mount Holyoke College, told the conference that with the coming of peace the church and the community will face the greatest adventure in all history. They will face the problem of learning to live together.

With every widening of this attempt to live together—from the family to the tribe, the clan, the city and the nation—Dr. Woolley declared, man has found his experience enriched and widened with new adventures. And now comes the greatest adventure of all, the adventure of the world community, with all the new freedom it implies. After the last war, she said, the attempt to establish a practical League of Nations gave the world one chance to accept the challenge of this new adventure. But its acceptance was half-hearted and futile because of persistent selfish interests and fears. Soon it will be given a second chance, she added.

Among speakers who insisted that this second chance must be secured by a world-wide turning to something higher than human guidance and human power of enforcement, was Dr. George A. Buttrick, minister of the Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church in New York City.

Poverty Removal

Dr. Buttrick expressed particular concern over the removal of poverty, and other social ills, in all countries—ills which led the German people to put their faith in the promises of Naziism. And while these evils, which make the rise of demagogues possible, are being eliminated in the process of securing the peace and prosperity of the world, he said, faith must be so concentrated in the Divine guidance preached and demonstrated by the church, that no lesser loyalty can claim it.

At the beginning of the conference today Dr. Phillip Jacob, widely traveled member of the American Friends Service Committee, outlined the campaign plan of this new Christian Mission on World Order. He was followed by Dr. M. Searle Bates of Nanking University in China, who compared the efforts which preceded the founding of the League of Nations to those represented by this campaign.

This evening, at 8 o'clock in the Old South Church, there will be a public meeting on the subject "World Order or Chaos." The main speaker will be Dr. Roswell Barnes, Assistant Secretary of the Federal Council of Churches.

Liberal Arts Declared Vital By Dr. Jordan

Women spending these critical days in liberal arts colleges are performing a vital defense work, according to Dr. Wilbur K. Jordan, new President of Radcliffe College. This important work, he said yesterday in his first speech since taking this new post, consists of the defense of knowledge and culture against attacks by "an enemy who is at bottom afraid of knowledge and who shuns the visage of truth."

Speaking in the First Church in Cambridge, Congregational, at exercises marking the opening of the winter term at Radcliffe, Dr. Jordan said to the student body: "You are here because the world and your society will need you tomorrow. You are at once the custodians and the transmitters of a western culture. . . . You are dedicated to the perpetuation of our culture."

In view of this Dr. Jordan urged the students to keep a steady viewpoint, remembering the continuity of the growth of knowledge through the ages. "We must remember," he counselled them, "that in war and peace, truth and knowledge remain unchanged."

Turning to the new constitutional arrangement between Harvard and Radcliffe, Dr. Jordan compared it to a definite treaty between two nations which had been in close alliance for a long time. Radcliffe, he said, has preserved its own identity, but it has associated itself with Harvard in a way which simplifies and rationalizes many matters of policy, finance and day-to-day association. "This plan is going to work," he predicted, "because it is simple and because it rests on common sense."

By this new arrangement, the Radcliffe president told the students of the college, they have become members of a large and widely respected university community, backed by unique resources which are now at their disposal. But he made it clear that the success of the plan depends on the way that the students themselves take advantage of the opportunities it offers.

Boston Boys' Clubs Mark 50th Anniversary

Group Had Humble Start Over Grocery Store

In 1893, Frank S. Mason of Boston, founder of the Boys' Clubs of Boston, opened a club for neighborhood boys in three small rooms over a corner grocery store in Charlestown (shown in lower picture). During the past 50 years the clubs have grown rapidly, and are now housed in three large modern buildings—one in Charlestown, another in Roxbury, and the newest (shown above) in South Boston. This latest addition was presented to the Clubs in 1941 by the Charles Hayden Foundation.

Founder of Boston Boys' Clubs Honored by 'Old Gang' Group

Honored this week by more than 500 members of his "Old Gang" for the moral and spiritual uplift afforded boys of the community for half a century, Frank S. Mason, founder of the Boys' Clubs of Boston, was presented a scroll in commemoration of the 50th anniversary of the Clubs.

High tribute was paid to Mr. Mason for the work he had done by Mayor Maurice Tobin, who called upon older parents to wage war as fiercely and bravely on the home front as younger fathers and single men are on the battlefronts of the world.

"America faces the most serious challenge in its history in the next four months," said Mayor Tobin, as he called upon mothers and fathers to open up their homes to the children of fathers who are being called into the service and of mothers engaged in war work on the swing shift. "Take them into your homes, play with them, eat with them, and study with them.

"Guide them as you would your own," he said. "If you go to a ball game or show, take them with you. It is up to you on the home front to protect the families of those fathers on the fighting front."

Modern Buildings

The Boys' Clubs of Boston, now housed in three large modern buildings—one in Charlestown, another in Roxbury, and a third in South Boston—had a humble beginning.

It was on a day in March, 1893, that a handful of Charlestown boys watched men carrying a few benches, a mattress, and some books into a loft over a grocery store on Main Street. Their curiosity aroused, they asked some questions and learned that a man by the name of Mason thought it would be a good thing if there was a club for boys as well as clubs for their elders.

Charlestown was then Boston's most congested district. Drunkenness was common in the streets, and the children, who had to play in the streets if they played anywhere, were thrown to the prevailing winds of environment—many of them humid and undesirable.

There were no publicly owned playgrounds, and the boys of a neighborhood naturally "ganged up," running 20 to 40 in a pack, swooping around corners at night and fighting their battles with stones, and generally growing up with little or no conception of the property rights of others. There was every reason to expect that these boys would carry their talents for rowdyism into manhood.

Mr. Mason Took Over

Then Mr. Mason took hold. He talked the situation over with all the pastors of churches in Charlestown and several prominent citizens. He gathered a little over a thousand dollars, most of which was spent in renovating the three small rooms over the grocery store and in buying the first equipment.

This equipment consisted of about 50 books, a number of kitchen chairs and tables, six work benches with tools, six printers' cases with a small hand press, and a number of pieces of gymnasium equipment.

And so began the history of a club devoted to the privileges of small boys "letting off steam." In 1901 the Club moved into a building at 10 Wood Street, and, after successive changes, the Bunker Hill Boys' Club, Charlestown, was opened on Jan. 1, 1918.

Later, in 1927, there came the remodeling of the Roxbury Boys' Club and its merger with the Charlestown Club. And, in 1941, the trustees of the Charles Hayden Foundation presented the Boys' Clubs with the South Boston unit, erected at a cost of $268,000.

Today, through these Clubs, thousands of Greater Boston boys who might otherwise have "played their way into crime," are being taken off the streets and given guidance and facilities for constructive play and work.

Wide Powers Urged to Halt Anti-Semitism

Strongly urging that Governor Saltonstall's special advisory committee to investigate anti-Semitic activities in Boston be given wide powers to enforce its recommendations, the Rev. Dr. G. Bromley Oxnam, Bishop of the Methodist Church, Boston area, today warned that in at least one case, the assailants of Jewish children in the City wore black shirts.

"The beating of Jewish boys must stop," declared Bishop Oxnam in a formal statement. "The beaters must be apprehended and punished. The beating of any boys by gangs is bad enough at any time. The beating of boys of a particular race is worse. But the real menace lies in the apparent fact that these beatings are an expression of incipient fascism—that they follow a similar pattern, and that, in one case at least, the beaters wore black shirts.

"Who is flooding the nation with anti-Semitic literature, and why? Who finances these movements? Why is it that the anti-Semitic leaders now under Federal indictment have attacked such religious organizations as the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America, the Methodist Church, and other Protestant religious bodies? Why has Franco, the fascist dictator of Spain, been extolled?

"The beating of Jewish boys is not the work of hoodlums. It is not a prank that can be passed by with complacency. Jewish and Protestant leaders regard these beatings as serious. Far from home, our sons are fighting to destroy fascism. It must not be allowed to exist at home. It is to be hoped that religious forces, (Roman) Catholic, Jewish, and Protestant, may unite in demanding that these beatings stop and that steps be taken to discover and destroy the dangerous forces that lie back of them.

"(Roman) Catholics, Jews, and Protestants have united in a statement on peace and the postwar world. Let us now unite in action that will demonstrate that the war against fascism without means the death of fascism within."

Need of Education Urged To Meet Racial Friction

By Donald O. J. Messenger
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

There's only one way to remove the cause of racial friction, says Dr. Clyde R. Miller of Teachers' College, Columbia University, and that is the long-term way of education. All through and beyond school days, he believes, a sense of the unity of the human race and an instinctive feeling for fair play must be cultivated.

Counter-propaganda can do little, if any good, Dr. Miller declares. In fact, it very often serves to stir up still more intolerance. The only quick way to end disturbances is to make use of police power—but at best that is temporary, and only effective on the surface.

Dr. Miller, who is Associate Professor of Education at Columbia's Teachers' College, made these comments as he passed through Boston on the way to Springfield, where an experiment in education along these lines was started, at his suggestion, in 1939.

Stressed Need

Dr. Miller in 1939 was serving as Executive Secretary of the Institute of Propaganda Analysis, and in advising on plans for combating intolerance he stressed the need of developing in children the faculty of distinguishing between facts and opinions. And that is one important factor in the so-called "Springfield Plan."

Another important principle back of the Springfield Plan is that the education work of combating intolerance and other influence which makes for division within a democracy, must be gradual, inconspicuous, and always constructive.

Because of this, during the first years of the experiment in Springfield, publicity has been carefully avoided. For if the need for work against intolerance had been emphasized that would have made intolerance seem more of a recognized factor in experience, instead of something outside the normal mutual understanding between different races and creeds.

The real essence of the Springfield Plan is co-operation. But that, to small children, is a "50-cent word." For them the key word is "together." They become imbued with the idea of working together with their teachers, with their fellow school children of different races, and with parents and friends of all ages and occupations.

Springfield had already taken the step of appointing teachers of different races on the basis of the proportions of each race among the school children. This helped, when the plan started, to make all races appear in the same light of learning and authority.

Important in creating a sense of unity is the study of the historical backgrounds of each of these elements—stressing the particular contribution which each has brought to American life.

The children become accustomed, also, to fair criticism as well as deserved praise, and they gain a keener sense of the interdependence of the United States and other nations.

Self-Government

In the higher grades, especially, systems of self-government are put into practice in the classes themselves in a way which develops the feeling that the teacher is not placed "over" the class but is working together with the individuals in the class.

Between the school and the adult programs comes the School Placement Bureau, which does its bit in breaking down discrimination in employment.

So, while the United Nations are waging total war against aggression and intolerance abroad, this Springfield Plan carries on total war against intolerance, bigotry and other foes of democracy at home.

Camp Edwards Sets Up Office For Recruiting the Air Forces

War Activities in New England

Camp Edwards, filled with thousands of soldiers, has a recruiting office set up to campaign among soldiers for recruits—for the Air Forces.

Full examination and processing of Aviation Cadets are carried on by the special office in a separate building in the area of the Camp Headquarters.

The Air Corps still requires large numbers of pilots, and soldiers from anti-aircraft and other outfits at Edwards who can meet the stiffer aviation requirements are encouraged to transfer. Some 50 men a day are interviewed or examined, officers report.

An applicant first obtains a form which he files with his unit commander, along with three letters of recommendation and documentary evidence of his birth. The sheaf goes through channels back to the Recruiting Office. In a short time, the applicant is called for a screening. Next comes the physical examination. A board of officers makes the final selection.

Successful applicants are transferred to the Casual Detachment of the Camp Headquarters unit, with assignment to an aviation school to follow.

Civilians also may enlist at the special office. Like Army applicants, they must be between 18 and 26 years of age.

The Recruiting Office also "recruits" citizens. Any soldier with six months service who is not a citizen may file an application for citizenship at the Office, along with a recommendation from his unit commander. The Office then forwards the papers to Federal authorities in Boston, and the applicant is eventually notified by mail to appear before a federal judge in Boston to take his oath as a citizen.

More than 500 soldiers have utilized this process to gain citizenship since the first of the year, it was disclosed.

Other functions of the Office include the handling of war-bond and insurance campaigns.

Ship Launchings

A destroyer-escort constructed for the British will be christened the HMS Lawford tomorrow afternoon at the Boston Navy Yard by Mrs. Elizabeth Barleon, wife of the Navy Captain who is Chief of Staff of the First Naval District.

The HMS Stayner will be launched Saturday at the Hingham yard of Bethlehem Steel Company, sponsored by Miss Elizabeth P. Stewart of Boston. She was selected because of her work as secretary of the British Officers' Club at the Parker House. She is the daughter of the Boston representative of the British Ministry of War Transport and manager of Cunard-White Star, Ltd., it was announced.

Federal Indictment Of Curley Voided

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2 (AP)—The United tSates District Court for the District of Columbia yesterday voided the mail fraud indictment of Representative James M. Curley (D) of Massachusetts and five others, ruling that the Grand Jury had been "illegally summoned."

The ruling, handed down in a decision of Chief Justice Edward C. Eicher, was based on a finding that Justice James W. Morris, who signed the order authorizing the extra Grand Jury, was neither Chief Justice nor Senior Associate Justice of the Court, as required by law.

Others beside Mr. Curley, who is a former Mayor of Boston and onetime Massachusetts Governor, were James Barton Underwood; Donald Wakefield Smith, former member of the National Labor Relations Board; Marshall J. Fitzgerald, a Washington "legislative counsel"; James G. Fuller, now serving a term in Federal prison for sending fraudulent securities through the mail, and Bertram Hall of Dallas, Texas.

Events Around Greater Boston

Tuesday

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Mrs. Margaret Matters, C. S. B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of The Mother Church, in St. Mark's Methodist Church, corner Vernon and Park Streets, Brookline, at 8 p. m.

Waclaw Lednicki, Ph.D. will lecture on "The National Poet: Mickiewicz" in the Boston Public Library at 8 p. m.

Wednesday

"How to Enjoy Prints" is the subject of a talk by Miss Maginnis in the Museum of Fine Arts at 11 a. m. Free to the public.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 4.
Radio Timetable: Page 4.

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Weather Reports

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Rain

Boston and Vicinity: Occasional light rain tonight with more general rain Wednesday, not quite so cool tonight as last night. Cooler Wednesday; moderate winds tonight and Wednesday.

Southwestern Maine and New Hampshire: Occasional light rain and not so cool tonight; rain and slightly cooler Wednesday.

Vermont: Occasional light rain tonight and Wednesday; slightly cooler Wednesday.

Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island: Occasional light rain and not so cool tonight; rain and cooler Wednesday.

Eastport to Block Island: No small craft or storm warnings are being displayed.

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday, 3:09 p. m.; height 10.5 feet.
Wednesday, 3:37 a. m., height 9.2 feet.

Voters of Boston Go to the Polls In City Election

Continued from Page 1

interesting diversions from a series of drab mayoralty contests.

Referendum

Some interest has developed in Boston, however, on the outcome of a referendum that would ask the voters to decide whether the City Auditor's office should be placed under Civil Service protection, and, if so, should that protection be extended via a qualifying examination to the present incumbent, Charles J. Fox.

The four leading candidates for the School Committee posts, still jockeying for position in what apparently will be a closer race than was first anticipated, last night called on the electorate to get out to the polls, an appeal which was echoed by Governor Saltonstall.

A seven-man field has, in effect, been narrowed down to include the three incumbents, Committee Chairman Daniel J. McDevitt and Committeemen Joseph C. White and Clement A. Norton, and former Committeeman Joseph Lee, a Mayoralty candidate in 1941 and an aggressive campaigner who may turn up with enough support to obtain one of the three vacancies.

Council Race

In the Council race 19 of the 22 incumbents are standing for re-election, three of them members of the armed forces. Seven of the present Councilors are unopposed save for an occasional sticker candidate, while the total field of 63 comprises the smallest group of candidates to seek election to the Council since 1925, the year its election was placed on a ward rather than a citywide basis.

The 395 polling places in Boston, which will be open until 8 p. m., are almost completely staffed by women this year, some three fourths of the 2,370 election officers coming from the distaff side of the family. Of the six election officers on duty in each polling place, for example, all but one will be women while 25 of the precincts will be placed in the charge of feminine wardens.

Other communities in Massachusetts where elections are taking place today are: Chicopee, Everett, Fitchburg, Gardner, Leominister, Lynn Marlboro, Medford, Newton, Pittsfield, Somerville, Springfield, Waltham, Westfield, and Worcester.

Civilian Population in New England Drops 279,169 in Three-Year Period

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2 (AP)—The civilian population of New England decreased an estimated 279,159 between April 1, 1940, and March 1, 1943, due principally to young men and women entering the armed services, the Census Bureau of the U. S. Department of Commerce reports.

The total population of the six states—Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut—on March 1, 1943, was 8,141,567, as compared with 8,420,736 on April 1, 1940, the Bureau reported. Each State, with the exception of Connecticut, registered a decrease. The increase in Connecticut was estimated at 51,557, apparently caused by a tremendous rise in war production in that State.

The comparative totals for each State and the estimated decrease and increase follow:

	1943	1941	Change
New Hampshire	454,490	491,375	— 36,885
Vermont	320,948	357,277	— 36,329
Rhode Island	695,696	708,836	— 13,140
Massachusetts	4,116,242	4,311,918	—195,676
Maine	795,228	843,924	— 48,696
Connecticut	1,758,936	1,707,406	+ 51,557
Totals	8,141,567	8,420,736	279,169

Bay State Dads Expected to Fill 75 P. C. of December Draft Call

Continued from Page 1

minded by officials of the right to ask deferment for employees on form 42-A. Such a request does not necessarily mean it will be granted, the officials added.

Also, there is ample time for appeal after the notice is received, officials made clear, but they advised that the preliminary examination be taken as ordered while appeal was pending.

Provided a registrant passed the comparatively simple physical examination and made no appeal, he would receive a notice of reclassification into A-1 within a few days Then, a few days after that, would come the order for induction, usually setting a date within 10 days.

If the armed forces accept the applicant at the induction center, he is offered a furlough of as much as three weeks in which to wind up his civilian affairs.

Meanwhile, all draft-vulnerable fathers were urged by draft officials to keep local boards posted on any important change in family or job status that might affect their classification.

Tufts Enrolls 1,850

Approximately 1,850 students are enrolled for the winter term in the undergraduate schools at Tufts College, Dr. Leonard Carmichael, President of the College, announced today. Nearly two thirds of the undegraduates are now in Navy uniform.

Meat Dealer Suspended

Reported by OPA investigators as having sold rationed meats at prices in excess of ceiling prices, Nathan Kepnes, operator of the Regional Beef Company, Cambridge, Mass., was suspended by OPA Hearing Commissioner Arthur L. Brown, from buying, selling, or dealing in rationed meats for a period of 10 days.

The Tobins Cast Their Vote Early

By a Staff Photographer

Mayor and Mrs. Tobin at Jamaica Plain Booth

Boston's chief executive and his wife appeared at the Moss Hill School shortly after 9 a. m. to exercise their franchise. Mary Dacey, left, records their ballots.

Vermont Soon to Bid Farewell To Old Steamer by That Name

The Week in Vermont

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTPELIER, Vt, Nov. 2—The steamer Vermont, for more than three decades the pride of the Lake Champlain Transportation Company's fleet of excursion steamers, is being stripped to the hull at the company yards in Shelburne Harbor, preparatory to being shipped to Mexico for commercial service in that country.

Although admitting that negotiations were under way for sale of the famous old craft, Horace W. Corbin, President of the Champlain Transportation, would not confirm the report of its eventual destination pending completion of the transaction.

The Vermont, built in 1903, was in active service for 30 years, but for the past decade has been docked in Shelburne Harbor. It was the third ship of the name constructed on Lake Champlain, the first Vermont having been launched in 1808, only one year after Fulton's Clermont made history on the Hudson River.

To Vermonters of the older generations, the Vermont brings nostalgic memories as they recall it was the hotel boat and the pride of the Champlain Transportation Co. fleet during the first 20 years of its voyages on the lake.

Before the days of the automobile, New Yorkers often sought relief from the summer heat of the metropolis by way of the night boat to Albany, the Delaware and Hudson to Lake George, the steamer Horican for the length of the lake, unless a stop-over at the company's Fort William Henry Hotel was on the itinerary, then another short rail trip, Lake George to Montcalm Landing, and then finally the steamer Vermont for most of the length of Lake Champlain, with stop-overs at Burlington and Hotel Champlain at Bluff Point.

In the days when the vessel was part of the Delaware and Hudson recreational tours, the Vermont would leave Burlington about 9 a. m. daily for Essex, N. Y., Westport, Port Henry, Fort Frederic and Montcalm Landing near Ticonderoga, tying up for the night at Plattsburgh, N. Y.

During its later years of active service, after the growth of heavy automobile travel, it was in great demand as an excursion steamer, and with the Chateaugay and the Ticonderoga made up the company's fleet of vessels. Of these three, only the Ticonderoga will remain on the Lake, the Chateaugay having been sold three years ago for service on Lake Winnepesaukee in New Hampshire. It will be a tight squeeze to get the hull out of the lake, for stripped bare of superstructure it is 39½ feet wide, and the Champlain Canal locks are only 41 feet wide.

Senate to Approve The Moscow Pact, Brewster Asserts

Senator Ralph O. Brewster (R) of Maine, today forecast an overwhelming approval of a resolution indorsing the Moscow pact of international colaboration at the weekly luncheon meeting of the Advertising Club of Boston at the Hotel Statler.

The Senator stated that this senatorial action would reflect the whole-hearted approval of the American people.

Senator Brewster cited the Moscow pact as a major achivement in the career of Cordell Hull.

"Mr. Hull seems destined to crown his distinguished career by guiding America through the dangerous waters of international diplomacy to a new vista of an enduring peace," he said.

Without disparagement to the credit due Britain, Russia, and China in their part in this great achievement at Moscow, Senator Brewster added that America may well be proud of the part played by Cordell Hull.

"The Hull victory for international collaboration assures a far earlier ending of the war and the creation of a world order that will permit our sons to devote their abounding energies to the building of a better world," the Maine Senator declared.

The address by Senator Brewster was his first public speech on his 65-day trip around the world to all of the battle fronts since his return to the United States.

Two Bids Made On Airport Project

Two bids were received by the Massachusetts Public Works Commission for taking wash boring in the area south of Governor's Island in Boston Harbor in connection with the airport expansion program at East Boston.

The lowest bidder was the Raymond Concrete Pile Company of Boston, with an offer of $3,800. The other bid was submitted by Charles A. Leary, also of Boston, and was for $4,230.

The bids, opened at the Public Works Building this afternoon, were requested last week by the Public Works Commission after only one company had submitted a bid for construction of four new runways at Logan International Airport. This bid was for $6,020,000, a figure $1,270,000 more than the amount appropriated by the State Legislature for the work. It was decided to proceed on the project on a piecemeal basis.

South Americans Draft Magna Charta

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile—South American countries not only accept as a certainly an Allied victory but are also undertaking postwar planning largely on a basis of the application of Magna Charta principles. Even in Argentina, the only one of the 10 countries with Axis diplomatic ties, authoritative opinion recognizes that the whole political and economic outlook must be changed after the war.

These countries are not merely following Anglo-American leadership. They have their own ideas regarding the past and the future. Expression of these has become more common and more outspoken as the chief Allied powers have been in consultation on postwar reorganization.

The Colombian Government, sensing the sincere interest in the subject, has proposed to neighboring governments — Venezuela, Ecuador, Peru, Chile, Uruguay, and Paraguay—that they begin immediately to consult among themselves, as wartime associates of the United Nations, so as to have a seat at the peace table, if such there is, or a voice in the peace settlement.

The feeling in Bogota is that these seven South American countries, as distinct from the two, Brazil and Bolovia, who are at war, and the one, Argentina, neutral, should now be in a more or less continual state of consultation. Separate action is considered most unwise. It is asked that general policy on the postwar outlook should be unified, "to reinforce the united front of the democracies of the hemisphere," and it is claimed that this will merit the consideration and respect of other countries."

The chief point exercising Colombia as also the other southern countries which have broken with the Axis is apparent in this official observation from Bogota: "Postwar problems will weigh heavily over South American countries unless they know exactly what participation corresponds to them in the future destinies of the world."

Nitrate Trade Looks Ahead

While this Colombian move was being made, President Juan Antonio Rios, here in Santiago, was addressing the Chilean committee formed for postwar studies and preparations. He demanded that the so-called "secondary countries" should have a voice in the formation and maintenance of world peace and economic organization. Indirectly, he attributed the great Chilean crises, especially in the nitrate industry, to the economic consequences of Versailles and later international agreements in which the "secondary powers" had no voice. He was also critical of great powers proceeding with the manufacture of artificial products without even consulting the natural producers, for whom neither sympathy nor mercy was shown.

Señor Rios also criticized most severely the denial of adequate Latin American representation on international political organizations in the past and implied that there would have to be a change in the future. He mentioned that this continent never had a seat on the Permanent Council of the League of Nations, whereas, he claimed, this was accorded to the nation to whom aggression and war responsibility were imputed.

The President, naturally, refrained from detailing Chile's future requirements, as he visualized these, but he thought there would have to be a continuation of official control of prices and profits to withstand the postwar impact.

Chilean popular discussion of postwar problems has indorsed the presidential concept that economic barriers are equally as destructive as incendiary bombs, but has veered toward the solution of greater international co-operation—provided the "secondary countries" do not retain an "inferiority complex"—and of observation of the Atlantic Charter principles. The commission on postwar studies has been given official status and will have complete liberty to investigate and to report.

Status of Argentina

One of the difficulties in Argentina is that, so far, most of the postwar preparations have been entrusted to an organization strongly representative of the national manufacturers, although it is the declared Government intention that all the "productive forces" of the country be represented. Certainly it would be a mistake to have too much representation of national manufacturing industry in a country which is essentially agricultural and pastoral. Fortunately, the initial mistake has been recognized to some extent and, though the urban element still remains strong, it was recently estimated that some 500 organizations had a voice in postwar planning.

To assist in the prosecution of this vast undertaking, an investigating and industrial planning committee has been formed of technical experts, who will advise the Government as to the productive capacity of the various industries and as to the production and distribution of raw materials. Similar bodies have been formed in neighboring countries.

Argentina, despite its neutrality, is convinced, rightly or wrongly, that its great food production and export capacity will force a way for it in the postwar councils of the world. It is significant that Señor Luis Colombo, who heads the postwar planning organization and himself is a rabid protectionist, has admitted, in referring to the future, that Argentina cannot think of itself alone but can only consider its interests in relation to those of "all the other countries of the world."

Dealing with the purely domestic aspect of the postwar period he made the further significant admission that all the interests of the country would have to be considered and co-ordinated—that national manufacturing for home consumption could not be separated from the farming industries which sold their produce overseas.

Those who know Señor Colombo refuse to think there has been any change of heart. They see him merely as a master of protectionist opportunism. Nonetheless, there is increasing official and popular reference to postwar co-operation with American nations, and there appears to be a good deal of backing for schemes of regional political and economic planning—on a grand western hemisphere scale, interlocking, perhaps, with European, Asiatic and other regional groups. The discussion would probably be more helpful if the newspapers were not too conscious of the censorship which always looms in the Argentine background.

Steps Taken to Unite Anti-Nazi Workers

By Allied Labor News

Mexico, D. F., Nov. 2

The trade-union division of the Latin-American Free Germany Committee has taken steps to reunite exiled anti-Nazi German trade unionists in the Americas and to set up a working relationship with German anti-Nazi labor representatives in all parts of the world, Paul Merker, Secretary of the Free Germany Committee, disclosed here.

A leader of the German Hotel Workers' Union and delegate to the Berlin Trade Union Council in pre-Nazi Germany, Mr. Merker led the illegal trade-union opposition to Hitler within Germany itself for several years and continued his activity when he was forced to flee to France.

Unrationed Shoes For Children Jan. 1

By the Associated Press

Washington, Nov. 2

To relieve a shortage of shoes for small children, a new supply of nonleather types will be made available ration-free about the first of the year.

The Office of Price Administration also announced today the removal from rationing of limited stocks of obsolete shoes, selling at $1 a pair or less.

The increased supply of nonleather children's shoes will generally benefit youngsters up to about eight years, wearing misses' or youths' size three or smaller. Larger sizes will be rationed.

The shoes will have canvas uppers, but will not be ordinary gym or tennis types, OPA said. The soles will be principally of heavy woven fabric, reinforced with vulcanized rubber.

Hospital Association Opposes Compulsory Insurance

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Nov. 2 — Opposition to compulsory hospital insurance has been reaffirmed by the American Hospital Association after its members at their autumn convention heard a strong plea for the compulsory Federal system from its leading sponsor, A. J. Altmeyer, chairman of the United States Social Security Board. The Association has also drafted recommendations for Government co-operation to meet needs of certain groups not now able to take full advantage of voluntary insurance plans.

The position of the American Hospital Association is stated in its organ. Hospitals, published here. This journal also makes public both Mr. Altmeyer's argument and the answer to it made by E. A. van Stennwyk, executive director of the Associated Hospital Service of Philadelphia, and chairman of the Hospital Service Plan Commission of the association.

The hospital executives agree with Mr. Altmeyer on one point: they admit that there are groups of people—medically indigent—who cannot afford to pay for hospital insurance, and that there are areas which find it difficult or impossible to finance hospitals. But they emphatically disagree with his conclusion, that the way to reach these people is to include hospital insurance in the social security program, and make it compulsory. They think such a move runs counter to the American ideal of encouraging individual initiative.

Federal Hand Decried

"While certain needs point to more governmental participation," said Mr. van Steenwyk in his answer, "it is also agreed by everyone that the Federal Government should not undertake to do what the people themselves without government can do. Our own national experience is overwhelmingly against the development of Federal authorities where not necessary."

The Association drew up resolutions asking Congress to consider legislation which would stop some of the gaps in the present voluntary system and asked that such measures be enacted "before an attempt is made to finance hospital benefits through compulsory insurance contributions within the social security program."

Points in Resolutions

The resolutions asked:

1. Grants-in-aid to states to assist in providing hospital care to the "medically indigent" members of the population—those who cannot afford any form of hospital insurance.
2. Grants-in-aid to States for hospital construction in areas requiring such assistance because of generally low incomes or because of shifts in population, such as occurs in war industry areas. Such grants should, in general, be made for the expansion of existing institutions rather than for the establishment of new hospitals.
3. Expansion of the existing social insurance benefits to employees of nonprofit associations and such other groups desiring these benefits and coverage.
4. Permission for pay-roll deductions for Federal employees participating in voluntary hospital service plans. (This is to reduce administrative costs of group plans. In private business, the employer collects the insurance premiums, saving office expense for the group, but at present the Government as employer does not perform this service.)

This program offers a workable alternative to compulsory hospital insurance, the Association maintains. Its leaders see it also as an alternative to a Government monopoly of hospitals.

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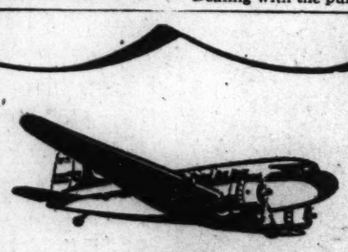

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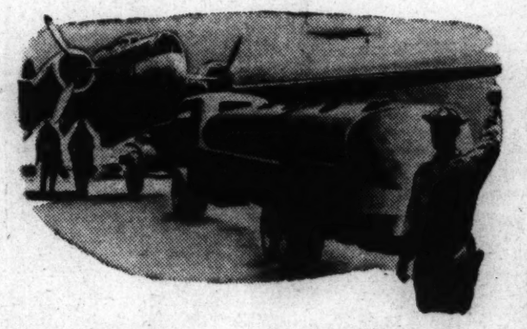
What Makes Dynafuel so Powerful?

It contains a larger percentage of certain ingredients which have extraordinary power-producing qualities. That is why Dynafuel tests 50% higher in power than U. S. standard 100-octane test fuel.



Do Our Fighters and Bombers Fly on Pure Dynafuel?

No—Sunoco Dynafuel is never used undiluted but is blended with gasolines that are produced by other methods, in order to step up their quality.

Thereby, Dynafuel also helps make available greater *quantities* of aviation fuel that meets highest military specifications—the high-octane fuel which enables the fighters and bombers of the United Nations to fly faster, range farther, climb higher than ever before, and to carry heavier loads of bombs.

Is Dynafuel Being Produced in Large Quantities Now?

Yes—the Dynafuel Process is an important factor in Sunoco's huge production of 100-octane aviation fuel; it utilizes even those portions of the crude which formerly went only into low-grade fuels.

Will Dynafuel Be Available for Automobiles?

Right now, every drop of Dynafuel is reserved for military use. But when peace comes, the same processes and equipment which have contributed so greatly to the war will bring to motorists a new, more powerful fuel for their automobiles.

Dynafuel was developed by Sunoco without government aid or subsidy. The company risked its own capital, its own credit, in order to pay the huge costs of building the plants for its production.

It is through such free play of private initiative that all American progress has been achieved.

Made by SUNOCO

EVERYTHING SUNOCO DOES HAS VICTORY-AS ITS PURPOSE

This advertisement reviewed by the Office of Censorship which found no objection.

Army Air Forces Play to Make Debut Tonight—Graphic Art Exhibition

'Winged Victory' Premiere; 'Arsenic' for Third Visit

One of the events of the season is scheduled for this evening at the Shubert in the world premiere of the new Army Air Forces play, "Winged Victory," written and directed by Moss Hart Involved in the production is a company of some 300, including 161 actors, 60 singers, and 50 musicians—all members of the Army Air Forces—and nearly 50 actresses.

It will be noted that the new show, unlike "This Is the Army," is a play and not a musical, but there will be incidental music arranged by Sergeant David Ross. This will include an original theme composition and special arrangements of servicemen's songs. Sergeant Ross will conduct the orchestra.

The soldier cast will include Mark Daniels, Barry Nelson, Don Taylor, Edmund O'Brien, Richard Hogan, George Reeves, Philip Bourneuf, and Lee Cobb. Among the actresses will be Elisabeth Fraser, Phyllis Avery, Olive Deering, Kathryn Eames, and Mary Cooper.

Corp. Harry Horner has designed the many settings, employing four turntables to expedite the changes of scenery.

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Maj. Gen. Sherman Miles, commander of the First Service Command, is expected to be among those at the premiere tonight.

Others in the military delegation for whom reservations have been made include Brig. Gen. Burton O. Lewis, commanding general of the Boston Ordnance District; Brig. Gen. William Hesketh, commanding general of the 46th Anti-Aircraft Brigade; Col. William A. Barron, Jr., chief of staff at headquarters of the First Service Command; Col. S. E. Whitesides, Jr., commanding officer of chemical warfare for the Boston area; Col. R. C. Wriston, commanding officer of Grenier Field; Col. W. M. Crandall of the Lovell General Hospital at Fort Devens; Lieut. Col. Harry W. Bagnall, executive officer of the Boston Ordnance District; Lieut. Col. John F. Heflin, commanding officer of the Army Air Forces Statistical School at Soldiers Field; Lieut. Col. F. W. Webbley, commanding officer of the Quartermaster Depot in Boston; Maj. William P. Farnsworth, Army Air Forces area representative; Capt. Joseph R. Evans, Army Air Forces area administrative officer for Boston.

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Reservations have been made for Governor Saltonstall and Mayor Tobin. Greer Garson of the movies is expected to be present. Places are being held for Edward Chodorov, the playwright; George and Beatrice Kaufman; Gilbert Miller and Max Gordon, producers; J. J. and Lee Shubert; and Bennett Cerf, the publisher.

The movie companies will be represented. Those expected include Maj. Albert Warner and Jacob Wilk of Warner Brothers; Marvin Schenck of MGM; John Byram of Paramount, Spiras Skouras of 20th Century-Fox, and Arthur Willey of RKO.

Advance sale for the two weeks' engagement is heavy—about $42,000 as of yesterday, according to report of the show's publicity department.

The curtain this evening is scheduled to rise promptly at 8:15 and no one will be seated during the first scene.

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'Arsenic and Old Lace'

The mystery, particularly if there be a murder in it—and there are 26 in "Arsenic and Old Lace" if we counted correctly—is one form of the drama where the playwright is not bound by such niceties as plausibility and taste. But even by the most liberal interpretation of who-done-it terms of reference, Joseph Kesselring's thriller, which returned for a two-weeks engagement at the Colonial last night, is on the thickish side.

There is no question of its popularity. There are capacity audiences who want it as completely obvious and completely mad as possible. And "old Arsenic" fills the bill.

The playwright may have found certain technical advantages in an almost completely pathological cast of characters. He certainly has succeeded in producing an atmosphere of complete irrationality. The plot—the business of two harmless-looking spinters whose benefactions turn out to be a series of poisonings—is unique in treatment. It may be funny, but it is neither humorous nor clever.

Ruth McDevitt and Jean Adair leave nothing to be desired in their portrayal of the two spinsters. And Boris Karloff, impersonating the man who looks like Boris Karloff, is almost as good as the original.

'Arsenic and Old Lace'

At the Colonial—Third engagement in Boston of the comedy by Joseph Kesselring, presented by Howard Lindsay and Russel Crouse. Bretaigne Windust directed the production and Raymond Sovey designed the setting. The cast includes the following:

Abby Brewster ..... Ruth McDevitt
The Rev. Dr. Harper ... John Marston
Teddy Brewster ... Malcolm Lee Beggs
Officer Brophy ..... John Quigg
Officer Klein ..... Don Hershey
Martha Brewster ..... Jean Adair
Elaine Harper ..... Ann Lincoln
Mortimer Brewster ..... Josh Whiting
Mr. Gibbs ..... John Beck
Jonathan Brewster ... Boris Karloff
Dr. Einstein ..... Henry Sherwood
Officer O'Hara ... Donald MacDonald
Lieutenant Rooney ... Victor Sutherland
Mr. Witherspoon ..... Ashley Cooper

Today on Short Waves

Chungking—10 a. m.—Talk in English.
XGOY, 9.63meg., 31m.
London—6:15 p. m.—Into Battle. GSC, 9.58meg., 31.3m.; GRG, 11.68meg., 25.6m.
Moscow—6:48 p. m.—Program in English. RKI, 15.2meg., 19.7m.
London—8 p. m.—"Off the Record." GSC, 9.58meg., 31.3m.; GRG, 11.68meg., 25.6m.
Caracas—8:30 p. m.—Stories of Venezuela. YV5RN, 6.20meg., 48.4m.
Moscow—9 p. m.—Comments in English. RKE, 11.9meg., 25.3m.
Guatemala—9:40 p. m.—"Echoes from Hollywood." TGWA, 9.68meg., 31m.
London—11 p. m.—Radio Newsreel. GSC, 9.58meg., 31.3m.; GSL, 6.11meg., 49.1m.; GRT, 7.18meg., 41.9m.; GRX, 9.69meg., 30.9m.
Guatemala—11:15 p. m.—Concert Orchestra. TGWA, 9.68meg., 31m.
London—11:45 p. m.—"Meet John Londoner." GSC, 9.58meg., 31.3m.; GSL, 6.11meg., 49.1m.; GRT, 7.18meg., 41.6m.; GRX, 9.69meg., 30.9m.
Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be subject to change

Edmund O'Brien
In "Winged Victory," which has its premiere at the Shubert tonight.

'Abie' to Return

"Abie's Irish Rose" has been added to the list for this season of revivals. Anne Nichols's play, that ran for five and a half years in New York and was the long-run record holder until it was surpassed by "Tobacco Road," is scheduled to come to the Plymouth for a limited engagement starting Monday, Nov. 15. On that same evening another familiar friend is due to arrive. That's "Blossom Time," coming to the Shubert.

Civic Symphony

Concerts in December, February and May are in the plans of the Boston Civic Symphony Orchestra, Joseph Wagner, conductor. At the December concert, Robert Hall Collins, baritone, will assist as soloist; and at the May concert, Percy Grainger, pianist. At the February concert, the Jan Veen Studio Dancers are announced to give a program with the orchestra itself taking an assisting part, the ballet having the stage. Production of new American music continues a mark of the policy of Boston Civic Symphony.

Today's FM Program

Waves, Boston (46.7m)
3:00 p. m.—News; Marching to Music
3:15 p. m.—Listen to Liebert.
3:30 p. m.—Allen Roth's Orch.
4:00 p. m.—News; Shall We Waltz.
4:30 p. m.—Music You Want.
5:00 p. m.—News; Dance Bands.
5:30 p. m.—Music program.
6:00 p. m.—News; Music by Shrednick.
6:30 p. m.—Nan Merriman's Orch.
6:45 p. m.—Norway Fights On.
7:00 p. m.—News; Dinner Music.
7:30 p. m.—Church in the Wildwood.
7:45 p. m.—Norman Coutier's music.
8:00 p. m.—News; Concert Hall.
9:00 p. m.—Sign Off.
WGTR, Boston (44.3me), and W30B, Mount Washington, N. H. (43.9me)
3:00 p. m.—Sheelah Carter, news.
3:15 p. m.—Concert Orchestra.
3:30 p. m.—Yankee House Party.
4:00 p. m.—Walter Compton, news.
4:15 p. m.—Across the Footlights.
4:30 p. m.—"Full Speed Ahead."
5:00 p. m.—"Dansant"; Music.
6:00 p. m.—News service.
6:15 p. m.—Musical Program.
6:30 p. m.—Dinner Concert.
7:00 p. m.—Fulton Lewis, Jr., news.
7:15 p. m.—Musical Program.
7:30 p. m.—"Confidentially Yours."
7:45 p. m.—Fred Lang, news.
8:00 p. m.—Treasury Star Parade.
8:15 p. m.—News Service.
8:30 p. m.—Music That Endures.
9:00 p. m.—Gabriel Heatter, news.
9:15 p. m.—Gracie Field's Victory Show.
9:30 p. m.—American Forum of the Air.
10:15 p. m.—Sunny Skylar, songs.
10:30 p. m.—Paul Schubert, news.
10:45 p. m.—Musical Roundup.
11:00 p. m.—News Service.
11:15 p. m.—Denny Beckner's Orchestra.
11:30 p. m.—Johnny Messners' Orchestra.

Billy Rose Calls the Signals
The producer of "Carmen Jones" speaks up during a rehearsal of the new Oscar Hammerstein version of the Bizet opera, which comes to the Boston Opera House next Tuesday.

Clifton Webb: Actor by Choice

One of the clichés in an actor's autobiography is the statement that his stage career was an afterthought.

Clifton Webb's story is different. He always wanted to be an actor. At seven, after contemplating the state of the world, he chose the stage. He has wavered only once. He dabbled in painting as a youth but that was merely an obeisance to culture.

Otherwise he has pursued a line that led straight from Carnegie Hall, New York, where he made his acting debut at the age of seven in "The Master of Carlton Hall" to his present role in Noel Coward's "Blithe Spirit."

In "Blithe Spirit," in which he is now starring at the Wilbur, he carries on as the comedian he started out to be. There was a time when another talent delayed realization of his ambition. He happened to be too good a dancer. This paid such excellent returns he kept at it, in one musical comedy after another.

There was no call for dancing in his child roles in "Oliver Twist," "Rags and Royalty," "King John," and "Huckleberry Finn." And certainly none in his alternate career in art which carried him through his school years under the instruction of Robert Henri and William Chase.

At seventeen, profiting by Victor Maurel's coaching, he sang in opera in Boston. Circumstances took to tampering with his charted course at this point and soon he was dancing in such musical plays as "Love O'Mike," "Listen Lester," and "As You Were." He danced in London for two years in "The Fun of the Fayre" and "Phi Phi" and for another year in Paris.

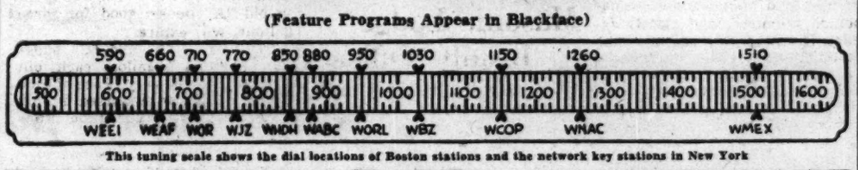
He returned home to try a little straight acting in "Meet the Wife" with Mary Boland but presently he was dancing again in "Sunny" with Marilyn Miller and Jack Donahue. He attempted another non-dancing role with Francine Larrimore in "Parasites" before aligning himself, for almost a decade, with musical shows.

"The Little Show," allowed him to achieve his full stature as a comedian. There were opportunities too for his type of humor in "Three's a Crowd," "Flying Colors," and "As Thousands Cheer."

Vandamm
Mildred Natwick
As Madame Arcati in "Blithe Spirit," at the Wilbur.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
3:00	"Mary Marlin"; sk.	Morton Downey, songs	'Woman of America': sk.	Sheelah Carter, news	Musical Fantasy
3:15	Across the Caribbean	News; Air Express Music	'Ma Perkins": sketch	Arthur Mann: London	Musical Fantasy
3:30	News; Snapshots	"Dance Time"	'Pepper Young's Family'	Yankee House Partz: Va-	Gene Autry and the
3:45	"Help Wanted"	United Nations Relief	'Right to Happiness': sk	riety show with orch.	Cowboy Jamboree
4:00	Your Home Front	Air Express Music	Backstage Wife: sketch:	Walter Compton, news	"Francine Presents"
4:15	Reporter; news	Newscast	Stella Dallas: sketch	Musical Roundup	Jimmy Murray, Minstrel
4:30	Book Talk	Singing Stars	Lorenzo Jones: sketch	Full Speed Ahead: Waves	Shep Fields' Orch.
4:45	Defense; "Date"	Singing Stars	Young Widder Brown: sk	Variety Program	Charlie Spivak's Orch.
5:00	Five O'Clock Follies	Air Express Music	"When a Girl Marries"	Musical Roundup	Glen Gray's Orch.
5:15	E. Howe, m. c.	"Dick Tracy": sketch	"Portia Faces Life"	"The Black Hood": sk.	Irish Melodies
5:30	"Follies"; Quartet	Jack Armstrong: sketch	"Just Plain Bill": sketch	"Chick Carter": sketch	Irish Melodies
5:45	"American Women"	Capt. Midnight': sketch	'Front Page Farrell': sk.	"Superman": sketch	News service
6:00	"Page One"; news	Terry and the Pirates	News; Commentator	News service	Sport comment
6:15	Edwin C. Hill, news	News Highlights	The Melodeers	Musical program	Moment Musicale
6:30	"Musically Yours"	Adrian and Alice: songs	Music for Moderns: songs	Monitor World News	March to Victory
6:45	News; 6:55 J. Harsch	D'Artega Presents	Lowell Thomas, news	Music; Talk	Sports of the Day
7:00	"I Love a Mystery"	Rodeo Circle Band; Music	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news	Pete Herman's Orch.
7:15	Harry James' Orch.	Sportcast	J. W. Vandercook, news.	Musical program	Richard Salinger, news.
7:30	American Melody	Music That Lives	"Salute to Youth": Ray-	Confidentially Yours"	Royal Light Quartette
7:45	Hour; songs; orch.	Music That Lives	mond Paige's Orch	Fred Lang, news	Musical Comedy Hits
8:00	"Big Town": drama;	Earl Godwin, news	Ginny Simms: inter-	Treasury Star Parade	Studio speaker
8:15	"Stroke of Twelve"	"Lum 'n' Abner"	views; orchestra	News service	Bill Dooley's Orchestra
8:30	Judy Canova Show:	Ed "Archie" Gardner's	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	"Music That Endures":	The Attucks Chorus
8:45	comedy; or.; news	Variety Show; guests	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	Attilio Baggiore; chor.	The Attucks Chorus
9:00	"Burns and Allen";	Famous Jury Trials	Mystery Theater: Geof-	Gabriel Heatter, news	Variety Hour
9:15	or.; comedy; guests	Famous Jury Trials	frey Barnes, narrator	Gracie Fields' Show	Variety Hour
9:30	Report to Nation...	Jan Savitt's Orch.	"Fibber McGee & Molly"	American Forum of Air:	Variety Hour
9:45	Report to Nation	Dance Orchestra; songs	"Fibber McGee & Molly"	"Should the People Pay	Variety Hour
10:00	"Suspense"; drama	Raymond Gram Swing	Bob Hope's Variety Show:	More Taxes?"	News service
10:15	"Suspense"; drama	Philip Murray, C. I. O.	comedy; songs; orch...	Sunny Skylar, songs	Polish Information Dr
10:30	Congress Speaks	Chester Bowles, OPA	Red Skelton and Co.	Paul Schubert, news	Tommy Carr's Orch.
10:45	Foreign Corresp'd't	Norman Cloutier's Music	Red Skelton and Co.	Musical Roundup	Woody Herman's Orch.
11:00	News; World War II	Newscast	News; Weather; Organ	News service	Duke Ellington's Orch.
11:15	"Jam"; Rideout	Harry Green's Orchestra	Richard Harkness, news	Denny Beckner's Orch.	Vaughn Monroe's Orch.
11:30	Colonel Stoopnagle	Fishermen's Program	'Words at War': drama-	Johnny Messner's Orch.	Day's End: music
11:45	comedy; songs; or.	Jerry Wald's Orchestra	tized War Books	Johnny Messner's Orch.	Day's End; news

Wednesday's Programs

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC x	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
7:00	Top o' the Morning	Air Express Music	News; music	Organ Melodies	
7:15	News; Bill Elliot	Newscast	Dress Parade; Weather,	News comment	
7:30	Music; news	Musical program	News service	Music; "Band Box"	N. E. Fellowship; religious
7:45	News; Rideout	Musical program; News	Ravelle Roundup	Musical Clock	N. E. Fellowship; religious
8:00	News of the World	Martin Agronsky, news	Musical Toast	News service	Newsreel of the Air
8:15	Caroline Cabot	Church in the Wildwood	Musical Toast	"George & Dixie": news	Newsreel of the Air
8:30	Carl Moore's Show	Nancy Lee: women's pgm	News service	Louise Morgan Interv'ws	Newsreel of the Air
8:45	Carl Moore; news	Newscast	Talk on Food	Louise Morgan Interv'ws	Newsreel of the Air
9:00	"Morning, Ladies"	The Breakfast Club	Home Forum; talk	News; "Tune Factory"	Scandinavian Melodies
9:15	School of the Air:	The Breakfast Club	Church in the Wildwood	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Scandinavian Melodies
9:30	"New Horizons"	The Breakfast Club	Wartime Food News	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Waltz Time
9:45	Food Fair: talk	The Breakfast Club	News service	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Waltz Time
10:00	"Valiant Lady"	Morning Market Basket	"Lora Lawton": sketch.	News; "Tune Factory"	Musical program
10:15	American Stories	Music; B. Amer. Music.	"The Open Door": sk.	"Yankee Tune Factory"	L. Grossman, talk
10:30	Honeymoon Hill	Fishermen's Pgm; news	"Helpmate": sketch	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Shopping With Marie
10:45	Bachelor's Children	"Tops in Bands"	'Music Room': orchestra	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Mason
11:00	News; "Caribbean"	Breakfast Music	"Road of Life": sketch.	News; "Tune Factory"	Kick-Conga
11:15	"Second Husband"	Breakfast Music	"Vic and Sade": sketch.	New England Cupboard.	Francine Presents
11:30	"Bright Horizons"	News commentator	Brave Tomorrow: drama	Organ recital	Organ recital
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	Lily Carthew Interviews	"David Harum": sketch	Imogene Wolcott: 'Food'	News service
12:00	Kate Smith Speaks	Newscast	News; Quartet; Weather	Boake Carter, news	Rodeo Circle B Band
12:15	"Big Sister": sketch	Bond Wagon Quiz	Chet Garlord, songs	News service	Rodeo Circle B Band
12:30	"Helen Trent": sk.	National Farm and Home	Marjorie Mills, talk	Musical Roundup	Italian Melodies
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"	Hour: speakers; music	Marjorie Mills, talk	Musical Roundup	Italian Melodies
1:00	"Life Beautiful"	Baukhage Talking: news	The Little Show	News commentator	Italian Melodies
1:15	"Ma Perkins"	ABC's of OPA	The Little Show	Jack Bereh and His Boys	"Opera in Miniature"
1:30	B. "Pepper Young's	Edward MacHugh, hymns	"Mary Foster": sketch.	Words in the News; Male	Religious program
1:45	"The Goldbergs"	Fishermen's Pgm; news	News service	Cedric Foster, news	Religious program
2:00	Serial drama	Rodriquez & Sutherland	"Guiding Light": drama	News; Music Roundup	Melody Mystery Contest.
2:15	Serial drama	Mystery Chef, food facts	"Lonely Women": sketch	Yankee Kitchen	Melody Mystery Contest.
2:30	'We Love & Learn'	Concert Hall	"Light of the World"	Yankee Kitchen	Novelty music
2:45	"Parry Mason": sk.	Concert Hall	Hymn recital	Sports comments	News service
3:00	"Mary Marlin"; sk.	Morton Downey, songs	'Woman of America': sk.	Sheelah Carter, news	Musical Fantasy
3:15	Caribbean': drama	News; Air Express Music	"Ma Perkins": sketch	Concert orchestra	Musical Fantasy
3:30	News; Snapshots	Dance Time	Pepper Young's Family	Yankee House Party: Va-	Gene Autry and Cowboy
3:45	"Help Wanted"	State Dept. of Education	"Right to Happiness"	riety Show; orchestra	Jamboree
4:00	Your Home Front	Air Express Music	Backstage Wife; sketch	Walter Compton, news	Francine Presents
4:15	Reporter; news	Newscast	Stella Dallas: sketch	Musical Roundup	Johnny Messner's Orch.
4:30	"A Good Parent"	Singing Stars	Lorenzo Jones: sketch	"Full Speed Ahead": U.	Eddy Duchin's Orch.
4:45	Royal Navy: Date	Studio program	Young Widder Brown: sk	S. Navy program	Andrew Sisters, songs
5:00	Five O'Clock Follies	Air Express Music	"When a Girl Marries"	Musical Roundup	Lou Bresse's Orch.
5:15	Evelyn Howe, m. c.	Dick Tracy, sketch	"Portia Faces Life"	"The Black Hood": sk.	Irish Melodies
5:30	"Follies"; Quartet	"Jack Armstrong"	"Just Plain Bill": sketch	"Chick Carter": sketch	Irish Melodies
5:45	American Women	"Captain Midnight": sk.	'Front Page Farrell': sk	"Superman": sketch	News service
6:00	Comment; news	Terry and the Pirates	News; Sports reporter	News service	Sports news
6:15	Texas Rangers	Newscast	Kay Eyers; Melodeers	Ted Cole; Bobby Norris	Moment Musicale
6:30	Lyn Murray; Music	Bing Crosby, songs	"Jesting With Jesters"	Monitor World News	Boston School Committee
6:45	News; 6:55 J. Harsch	Music of the Masters	Lowell Thomas, news	Music program; Talk	Sports of the Day
7:00	"I Love a Mystery"	Circle B Rangers; Music	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news	March to Victory
7:15	Harry James' Orch.	Sports program	J. W. Vandercook, news.	'In the Gloaming': music	Richard Salinger, news.
7:30	"Easy Aces": sketch	The Lone Ranger: west-	"Wings of Tomorrow"	Blue Barron's Orch.	Curtain Time
7:45	"Mr. Keen": sketch	ern drama	John Barry, comments	Blue Barron's Orch.	Your Army
8:00	Sammy Kaye's Or.	Earl Godwin, news	"Mr. and Mrs. North":	"Rising Up the News".	Studio speaker
8:15	Sammy Kaye's Or.	Lum 'n' Abner: sketch	comedy mystery drama	News service	Billy Dooley's Orch.
8:30	Drama, with Jean	Quiz Program: guests;	Beat the Band: Hilde-	"The Return of Nick	Quincy USO Canteen
8:45	Hersholt; news	J. C. Flippen, m. c.	garde; H. Sosnick's Or.	Carter": mystery dr.	Musical Comedy Part's
9:00	Lionel Barrymore:	Freddie Martin's Orch.	Eddie Cantor; Nora Mar-	Gabriel Heatter, news.	Classical Album: Sibelius
9:15	Mayor of the Town	Sam Cuslon, songwriter	tin; comedy; guest: or.	Gracie Field's Show	Program
9:30	Jack Carson Variety	Shep Fields' Orch.	"Mr. District Attorney"	"Soldiers With Wings":	Classical Album: Sibelius
9:45	Show; guests	Dance Orchestra; songs	"Mr. District Attorney"	Drama, with guest stars	Program; News
10:00	Moments in Music:	Raymond Gram Swing	Kay Kyser's College of	John B. Hughes, news.	Local sports
10:15	Gilbert & Sullivan	Tony Pastor's Orch.	Musical Knowledge	Sunny Skylar, songs	Local sports
10:30	Morton Gould's Or.	'The Symphonette,' with	Kay Kyser's College of	Paul Schubert, news	Local sports
10:45	Alec Templeton	M. Piastro, cond.	Musical Knowledge	Musical Roundup	Local sports
11:00	News; World War 2	News	News; Weather; Organ	News service	Kay Kyser's Orch.
11:15	"Jam"; Rideout	Harry Green's Orch.	Richard Harkness, news	Buddy Franklin's Orch.	Tommy Carr's Orch.
11:30	E. Robert Schmitz:	Fishermen's Program	Music You Want	Guy Lombardo's Orch.	Day's End: music
11:45	piano; orchestra	Lou Bresse's Orch.	Music You Want	Guy Lombardo's Orch.	Day's End; news

Varied Prints of Many Eras Now on Display at Holman's

The variety of prints now on view at Holman's Print Shop reveals the scope of graphic art. Mr. Holman arranges his displays to give full play to the various media. He salutes the masters; he recognizes the functional applications in cartography; he includes prints of people and places in which subject significance is paramount; he gives space to the portrayals of animals and flowers, to the illustration of sport, and to the expression of humor. After browsing about in the corners, and corridors and smaller galleries of this quaint little shop, we come away amused and informed. Graphic art has been treated not as something aloof but as a medium meant to reach all kinds of people for differing reasons.

In the present display is a group of etchings of ships by George C. Wales. While the subject of sailing vessels has been treated rather commonly hereabouts, few etchers have had the knowledge of their subject which George Wales had. He was able to do two things, to make an authentic picture of craft, and to qualify the background with an appropriate atmosphere.

An especially fine impression of the Currier and Ives chromolithograph of the clipper Dreadnought shows how a similar subject was prepared for an enthusiastic clientèle a few generations ago.

The masters of the print are represented in several good impressions. They carry us back to the Renaissance when the print maker was engaged to illustrate books, and when the artist who made the prints may have been a goldsmith or a painter as well. The "Coat of Arms With a Cock," by Albrecht Dürer, is a handsome specimen of the handiwork of a great master. He seems to have enjoyed contriving those luxuriant details from delicately engraved lines that look like spun silver. The engraver borrows the virtuosity of the goldsmith. Dürer liked things, for their shapes, textures, and for the way they contrasted one with another.

The preciousness and sumptuousness of his manner has vanished from graphic art, and we turn to later engravings for other features of merit. The miniatures made from the original plates by Hans Sebald Beham of the "Twelve Apostles" also show the high discipline which prevailed among the German masters. The little pictures are alive and luminous.

Eighteenth century engraved portraits are shown, executed in the grand manner with the elaborations of the baroque. Outstanding in this group is a portrait of C. M. Talleyrand. There are engravings of town views of American cities and St. Petersburg, Russia; lithographs of sport themes by the American, A. B. Frost, and several entertaining colored woodcuts by William Nicholson, including portraits of Sarah Bernhardt, Kipling, and Ibsen.

D. A.

Entertainment Timetable

Plays

Plymouth — "Kiss and Tell," comedy by F. Hugh Herbert. Featuring Violet Heming, Walter Gilbert and Betty Anne Hyman. 8:30. Matinees Thursday and Saturdays at 2:30.

Wilbur—"Blithe Spirit," by Noel Coward. Starring Clifton Webb, Peggy Wood, Mildred Natwick, Hails Stoddard. 8:30. Matinees Wednesday and Saturdays at 2:30.

Colonial—"Arsenic and Old Lace," starring Boris Karloff. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Shubert—"Winged Victory," the Army Air Force show. Written and directed by Moss Hart. 8:15. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays at 2:15.

Music

Jordan Hall—Song recital by Isabel Franch. George Reeves, accompanist. 8:30.

Steinert Hall—Recital by Louise Whitmore, soprano. Robert G. Ewing, accompanist. 8:15.

Films in Boston

Bijou—"Behind the Rising Sun," Margo, Tom Neal, 11 a. m., 2:10, 5:20, 8:25. "Oklahoma Kid," James Cagney. 9:30 a. m., 12:40, 3:48, 6:55, 9:38.

Esquire—"Bomber's Moon," George Montgomery, Annabella. 1, 3:50, 6:45, 9:30. "Strange Death of Adolph Hitler," Ludwig Donath. 2:30, 5:10, 8:05.

Exeter—"The Saint Meets the Tiger," Hugh Sinclair. 1:50, 5, 8:10. "Heaven Can Wait," Don Ameche, Gene Tierney. 3, 6:58, 9:15.

Fenway—"For Whom the Bell Tolls," Ingrid Bergman. 11:30 a. m., 2:50, 5:50, 8:55.

Kenmore—"Bombardier," Pat O'Brien. 2:30, 6, 9:30. "Stranger in Town," Frank Morgan. 1:10, 4:30, 8:10.

Keith Memorial — "Iron Major," Pat O'Brien. 10:50 a. m., 1:40, 4:30, 7:30, 10:10. "Never a Dull Moment," Ritz Brothers. 9:40 a. m., 12:38, 3:25, 6:18, 9:05.

Majestic—"Girl from Monterey," Armida, Edgar Kennedy. 12:40, 3:48, 6:56, 10:05. Stage Show. 1:30, 5:40, 9:30.

Metropolitan—"Let's Face It," Bob Hope, Betty Hutton. 11:15 a. m., 1:55, 4:35, 7:15, 9:55. "Passport to Suez," Warren William. 10 a. m., 12:40, 3:20, 6, 8:40.

Modern—"Heaven Can Wait," Don Ameche, Gene Tierney. 10:50 a. m., 2:20, 5:45, 9:15. "Bomber's Moon," George Montgomery, Annabella. 9:30 a. m., 1, 4:35, 7:55.

Normandie—"The Terror." 9:30 a. m., 12, 2:30, 7:35, 10:05. "Mystery of Room 13." 10:40 a. m., 1:15, 3:45, 6:15, 8:45.

Old South Theater—"Thirty minutes of latest news. "Arctic Passage." "Arthur Hall." "Ozzie Nelson's Band." Cartoons and shorts. Continuous 9 a. m. to 11 p. m.

Orpheum—"Johnny Come Lately," James Cagney, Grace George. 1:30, 4:25, 7:15, 10. "The Nasty Nuisance," Bobby Watson. 9:45 a. m., 12:30, 3:20, 6:10, 9.

Paramount—"For Whom the Bell Tolls," Ingrid Bergman, Gary Cooper. 9:30 a. m., 12:15, 3, 5:50, 8:50.

RKO-Boston—"The Fallen Sparrow," John Garfield, Maureen O'Hara. 10:45 a. m., 1:45, 4:40, 7:30, 10. Stage Show. 12:30, 3:25, 6:20, 9:15.

Scollay—"In Old Chicago," Alice Faye, Don Ameche. 11:40 a. m., 3, 6:20, 9:40. "Banjo on My Knee," Barbara Stanwyck, Joel McCrea. 10 a. m., 1:20, 4:40, 8.

South Station Theater—"War for Man's Minds," "Oklahoma Outlaws," "These are the Men," "Tumble Bugs," "Ina Ray Hutton," "Field Trial Champs," latest newsreels and other shorts.

State—"Johnny Come Lately," James Cagney, Grace George. 12:30, 3:27, 6:24, 10:01. "The Nasty Nuisance," Bobby Watson. 11:50 a. m., 2:47, 5:54, 8:31.

Telepix — "German Propaganda," "The Helicopter," "Basketball," "Philip Spitalny," "San Diego and the Marines," "War in the Pacific" cartoons, world news. Continuous 10:30 a. m. to midnight.

Tremont—"The Great Lie," Bette Davis, Humphrey Bogart. 9:30 a. m., 12:30, 4:25, 8. "Maltese Falcon," 11 a. m., 3:30, 6:10, 9:40.

Uptown—"The Sky's the Limit," Fred Astaire, Joan Leslie. 1, 4:25, 7:55. "Heaven Can Wait," Gene Tierney, Don Ameche. 2:30, 6, 9:30.

Washington Street Olympia—"In Old Chicago," Alice Faye, Tyrone Power. 11 a. m., 2:30, 6:05, 9:35. "Banjo on My Knee," Barbara Stanwyck. 9:25 a. m., 12:55, 4:30, 8.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "Above Suspicion," Joan Crawford, Fred MacMurray. "Adventures of a Rookie," Wally Brown. 1:45, 8.
Allston: "Golden Boy," William Holden, Barbara Stanwyck. "Power of the Press," Guy Kibbee. 1:45, 8.

ARLINGTON—Capitol: "Pride of the Yankees," Gary Cooper. "Pilot No. 5," Franchot Tone.

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "Mister Big," Donald O'Connor. "The Ox-Bow Incident," Henry Fonda. 1:45. Continuous from 1:45.

BROOKLINE—Brookline Village: "Watch on the Rhine," Bette Davis, Paul Lukas. "Hi Buddy," Dick Foran.
Coolidge Corner: "Heaven Can Wait," Gene Tierney, Don Ameche. "Bomber's Moon," George Montgomery.
Cleveland Circle: "So Proudly We Hail," Claudette Colbert, Paulette Goddard. "Here to Hold," Deanna Durbin, Joseph Cotten. 1:45, 7:40.

BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "So Proudly We Hail," Claudette Colbert, Paulette Goddard. "Here to Hold," Deanna Durbin, Joseph Cotten. 1:45, 7:45.

CAMBRIDGE—Central: "Above Suspicion," Joan Crawford, Fred MacMurray. "Adventures of a Rookie," Wally Brown. 1:30, 8.

Harvard: "Presenting Lily Mars," Judy Garland, Van Heflin. "Petticoat Larceny," Ruth Warrick. 2, 6.

University: "The Sky's the Limit," Fred Astaire, Joan Leslie. 3, 6:15, 9:25. "The Falcon in Danger," Tom Conway. 1:35, 4:50, 8:05.

DORCHESTER—Dorchester: "Frontier Badman," Diana Barrymore. "Two Senoritas from Chicago," Jinx Falkenburg.
Codman Square: "Hi Diddle Diddle," Adolphe Menjou. "Tennessee Johnson," Van Heflin. 2:30, 7:45.

Franklin: "Hi Diddle Diddle," Adolphe Menjou. "Tennessee Johnson," Van Heflin. 1:45, 8.

EVERETT—Capitol: "Oklahoma Kid," James Cagney. 3:45, 9:35. "We've Never Been Licked," Richard Quine. 2, 7:35.
Park: In Appointment in Berlin," George Sanders. "What's Buzzin, Cousin," Rochester, Ann Miller.

HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "Beat Foot Forward," Lucille Ball, William Gaxton. "Frontier Badmen," Diana Barrymore. 1:30, 8.
Hyde Park: "Revelle with Beverly," Ann Miller. "We Are the Marines." 1:30. Continuous 7-11.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "Oklahoma Kid," James Cagney, Humphrey Bogart. Moss Hart. 8:15. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays at 2:15.

LEXINGTON—Lexington: "Watch on the Rhine," Bette Davis. March of Time "Airways to Peace."

MALDEN—Mystic: "Submarine Base," Alan Baxter, John Litel. 2, 7, 10:05. "Tennessee Johnson," Van Heflin, Lionel Barrymore. 3:10, 9:20.
Granada: "Dangerous Blondes," Edmund Lowe, Evelyn Keyes. 1:40, 4:50, 7:57. "Best Foot Forward," Lucille Ball. 3:04, 6:13, 9:12.
Maplewood: "Stage Door Canteen," all star cast. 2:37, 9:37.
Orpheum: "Gentle Gangster," Barton MacLane. 3:29, 8:10. "Varsity Show," Dick Powell, Fred Waring. 3:29, 9:10.
Strand: "Above Suspicion," Fred MacMurray, Joan Crawford. 3:18, 8:30. "Adventures of a Rookie," Wally Brown. 1, 7, 10.

MATTAPAN—Oriental: "Above Suspicion," Joan Crawford, Fred MacMurray. "Oala, Inc.," Leon Errol, Grace McDonald. 1:45, 7:45.

MEDFORD—Medford: "So Proudly We Hail," Claudette Colbert, Paulette Goddard, Veronica Lake. "The Devil with Hitler," Alan Mowbray. Continuous 1-11.
Fellsway: "Presenting Lily Mars," Judy Garland, Van Heflin. "Pilot No. 5," Franchot Tone.

MELROSE—Melrose: "Destroyer," Edward G. Robinson. "Two Senoritas from Chicago," Jinx Falkenburg.

NATICK—

Clubwomen To Discuss Child Care

Women's Club Activities

What clubwomen can do to help their communities meet such problems as the care of children of working mothers, juvenile delinquency, and recreation in defense areas, will be discussed on the forum of the Massachusetts State Federation's Club Institute tomorrow morning. Mrs. Merton B. Dexter, Chairman of Social Welfare, will be the chief speaker at the 10:30 o'clock session at the Old South Parish House.

At 2 p. m., Mrs. Joseph Davison, parliamentarian, will speak on "Main Motions and Ways of Voting," and will also present an original play called "Then and Now, or There are Fashions in Parliamentary Procedure."

Among the groups holding department meetings tomorrow morning is the Division of Preservation of Antiques, of which Mrs. Joseph L. Peabody is Chairman. Bringing its work into line with wartime needs, this Division is popularizing the saving of fats by advocating the use of old stone crocks to keep them in. It is also selling recipes calling for sweetening other than sugar, and shortening other than butter; in other words, recipes based on oldtime thrift. The Division calls attention, too, to the fact that those covered husk baskets of an earlier era make attractive receptacles for the tin cans clubwomen are salvaging.

Plans for Shut-Ins

Plans for remembering its more than 500 shut-in members at Christmas will be discussed at a meeting of the Massachusetts Branch of the Shut-In Society tomorrow at 2 o'clock at the home of Mrs. Charles B. Rugg, 310 Berkeley Street. Mrs. Rugg is Chairman of the Christmas Committee. Those to report on work done during the summer include Miss Barbara Horton, Chairman of Visiting; Mrs. E. H. Hensen, the Society's Visitor, and Miss Dorothy Miner, Chairman of the Wheelchair Committee.

With national headquarters in New York, the Shut-In Society has branches in seven states and representatives in 16 other states and Canada. Its cheer-bringing work is carried on largely on a volunteer basis, supported by contributions from associate members and friends.

Bazaar for Students

Fifteen committees are busy completing arrangements for the annual all-day novelty bazaar put on by the Boston University Women's Council for the benefit of the new Boston University women students' building. It will be held on Thursday, Nov. 4, in the Charles Hayden Memorial Auditorium, 685 Commonwealth Avenue, from 10 a. m. to 10 p. m. Miss Carolyn M. Gerrish of Allston and Mrs. Asa H. Weeks of Boston are general co-chairmen.

A canteen service will operate all day. Other features will include tea from 4 to 5 p. m., an attic auction, booths of men's furnishings, books, Christmas cards, gifts, food, fruit and vegetables, flowers and plants, needlework, war bonds. In the evening there will be a special Pops-style program at which Prof. Adelaide Patterson, teacher of public speaking in the Rhode Island State College of Education, will present a series of monologues.

Proceeds, according to Miss Gerrish, will be invested in War Bonds, anticipating the time when building conditions will be more favorable for construction of the new center for women students.

Wednesday Programs

Wellesley Hills Women's Club—James R. Young, for 13 years Far East Director of the International News Service, will speak on "Why Japan Will Fail" at 2:30 p. m. at the Maugus Club. Mrs. James W. Thompson has charge of the program, which will be preceded by a social hour at 1:30 with Mrs. Charles J. Malnate and Mrs. Ernest L. Kimnach as hostesses. The Arts and Crafts Department will have a display of bags from foreign countries.

Revere Women's Club—Mrs. Earl Thayer will be hostess; the program includes an illustrated lecture on Africa.

New Century Club, Needham—Joint meeting with the Junior New Century Club, at the Junior High School, 8 p. m. Mrs. Lester O. Cook and Mrs. Chauncey B. Doten will debate the bill on equal rights. Mrs. George W. Russell, Jr., program hostess, will introduce Russell Curry, authority on ballroom dancing.

Doll Collectors of America—Annual meeting, 2 p. m., at the Harrison Gray Otis House; program: Dolls from Greece and the Balkans. Members are invited to bring dolls for exhibition.

Women's City Club—Tea from 4 to 6 o'clock in honor of Mrs. Alice Dixon Bond, the new President.

Boston Y. W. C. A.—First of three discussion lectures on "Behind the News" by Carlyle Morgan, editorial writer of The Christian Science Monitor, 7:30 p. m., under the auspices of the Workshops Division.

Frank W. Tucker

Frank Willard Tucker, who passed on at his home in Winthrop yesterday, was a former official of Winthrop and a historian.

A native of East Boston, Mr. Tucker moved to Winthrop when a young man and was prominent in town affairs for many years. He served as library trustee for 25 years and later served as Chairman of the Board of Assessors. He was active in the real estate business in Winthrop.

Old Post Office Statues 'Down to Earth'

Adding Beauty and Grace to Franklin Park

Statues "Labor" and "Science," once perched on the lofty corners of Boston's Old Post Office, now bring enjoyment to thousands of strollers through Franklin Park. Daniel Chester French was the sculptor.

Old Post Office Statues at Franklin Park

Franklin Park's marble statues "Labor" and "Science" not only add to the beauty of this public retreat but serve to add many pleasant reminders to passers-by who "remember the time" when they graced Boston's Old Post Office.

After having viewed these Vermont marble statues by Daniel Chester French from the street level for so many years one Bostonian chanced to get a "down to earth" look at them and came to the conclusion that these statues were heroic and impressive.

By getting a close-up view the observer found the sculptor's chiseled emblems. The group at the left of The Greeting represents "Labor," supporting "Domestic Life," and sustaining "Fine Arts." The group at the right represents "Science," controlling the forces of electricity and steam.

In the first group "Labor," a stalwart figure, is represented with his right arm supported by the horn of an anvil against which he is leaning. Under his arm are mother and child, and at his left the "Fine Arts," represented by a graceful woman supporting a vase on her knee, with sculptured masks and captives lying at her feet.

In the other group "Science," in the form of a woman, is seated in the middle, directing "Electricity," a youth with winged feet, as she rests her left hand on the shoulder of "Steam," who is chained to a locomotive wheel. "Science" rests her foot on a closed volume—her undiscovered secrets—and supports on her left arm a thunderbolt for an armature.

The Old Post Office and Sub-Treasury building was completed and occupied in 1885 and was the first Post Office in Boston owned by the Government. It was a four-story building made of Cape Ann granite, and architecturally Renaissance in style. The entire structure was a composition of pilasters and columns and round-arched ornamented windows, and stately facades. It was considered one of the most imposing public buildings in the city.

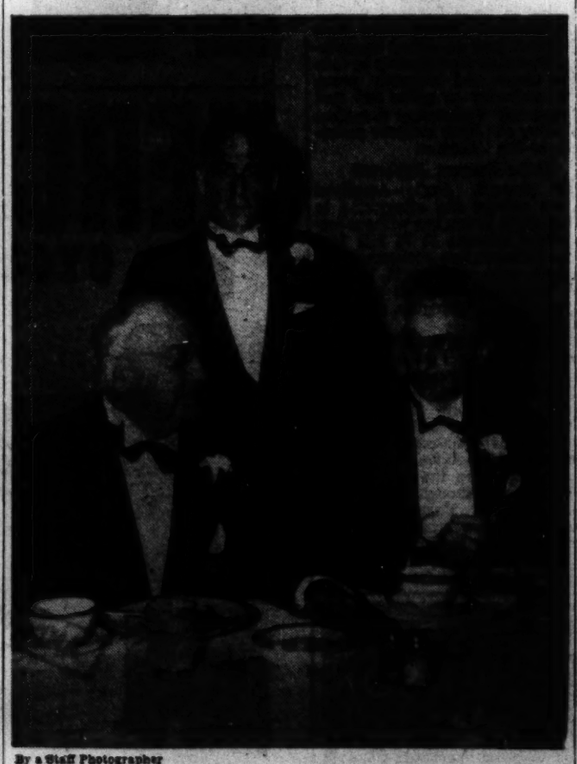
In 1929 this building was torn down to be replaced by the present 12-story edifice, and on practically the same location. There are present-day old-timers who look at this structural magnificence with loyalty and pride, and then, with nostalgic emotions, recall the "old Post Office days."

The two statues were successfully lowered, in sections, to the Post Office Square sidewalk, an achievement considered by the wrecking company the most "ticklish" part of the job. Being down created the problem of prompt removal—by contract agreement a company responsibility.

The Boston Board of Park Commissioners agreed to remove the statues from Post Office Square, reassemble the sections and remove them to a new location provided the Boston City Council would approve as final any action the Board took. The Council voted "aye" and in October, 1929, "Labor" and "Science" were placed in their present location in Franklin Park thus becoming members of its already far-famed family.

"Yes," as one Bostonian put it, "a close up does make a difference; and for those close ups, enabling one to appreciate the sculptured details, and also for the setting, in a landscape with the quiet of the city," visitors can say—"Thank you Boston Park Commissioners."

Fourth Estaters Install



By a Staff Photographer

Newspaper Lodge Ceremonies at Masonic Temple

Officers of Fourth Estate Lodge, A. F. & A. M., were installed last night in the Masonic Temple by Most Worshipful Grand Master Albert A. Schaefer, shown above on the left. George P. Paro of Melrose (center) was installed as Master. A Past Master's jewel was presented to the retiring Master, William B. Evans of Wellesley (right), by officers of the Lodge. A dinner preceded the installation.

Farm Women Of State Can Huge Supplies

More than 2,500,000 quarts of vegetables and fruits were canned this year by farm women of the Massachusetts State Grange, making one of the biggest organized contributions of women to the war effort, according to Grange leaders.

The Grange is the oldest farm organization in the State, with a membership of 43,271 farm men and women.

"Women canned who never canned before," Mrs. Lillian F. Atkinson, State Grange lecturer, said. "It is no fun to stand over a kitchen stove all summer. They had no uniform but a kitchen apron, but they were asked to do the job as a patriotic service, and they produced doubtless the outstanding result of any single organization in this field.

"It is certainly one of the biggest drives that farm women of the State have ever made. It was initiated last winter when our Grange leaders asked the women to get behind the food production program.

"While a number of our 318 Granges did not send in word, on the basis of those that did Mr. Gilbert estimates a total of 2,632,452 quarts were canned. This includes beans, tomatoes, corn, other vegetables, fruit, jellies, jams, fruit juices, pickles, fried or evaporated fruits and vegetables, chicken and meat, soup and sauerkraut.

"Some of our members refused to report to tell how much canning they had done because of having the mistaken idea that if they reported fully, the Government might confiscate some of their total. This is all for home use. The farm women can give away any they want, but they can't sell it."

Ration Dates For Consumers

Meats, Butter, Etc.—Today—Brown stamps "G" and "H" in Ration Book No. 3 now valid; expire Dec. 4.

Brown stamps "J" become valid Nov. 7; and "K" Nov. 14. All expire Dec. 4.

Brown stamps "L" become valid Nov. 21; "M," Nov. 28; "N," Dec. 5, and "P," Dec. 12. All expire Jan. 1, 1944.

Sugar—Today—Stamp No. 29 in Book No. 4 now valid for five pounds; expires Jan. 15, 1944.

Canned Goods—Nov. 20—Blue stamps "X," "Y," and "Z" will expire.

Today—First series of Green Stamps, "A," "B," and "C" in Book No. 4 now valid; expire Dec. 20. Values same as blue stamps in Book 2.

Gasoline—Nov. 8—No. 6 coupons in old "A" books, good for three gallons, will expire.

Coupons in "B" and "C" books now good for 2 gallons each, but expiration dates vary. Face of each coupon must be endorsed in ink with State and registration number.

Nov. 9—New "A" gasoline coupons become valid at midnight.

Fuel Oil—Today—New No. 1 fuel oil coupons now good until Jan. 4, 1944. (Class 4, small domestic users, 10 gallons; class 5, large domestic users, 50 gallons.)

Shoes—Stamp No. 18 now valid for one pair. Expiration date extended indefinitely.

Stamp 1 on "Airplane" sheet of Book 3 now valid for one pair.

Stoves—Rationing began Aug. 24; purchase certificates obtainable from local boards.

Tires—Nov. 30—Last day for tire inspection for C-book holders.

New tires now restricted to "C" cars with mileage of more than 601.

Masonic Lodge Installs Officers

Officers of Fourth Estate Lodge, A. F. & A. M. (the newspaper Lodge) were installed by Albert A. Schaefer, Grand Master of Masons of Massachusetts, at an impressive ceremony in the Boston Masonic Temple last evening.

One of the most unusual features of any Lodge meeting occurred when the Grand Master presented the cherished Henry Price medal to Wilfred G. Paine, Marshal of Fourth Estate Lodge for 10 years, in recognition of his loyal service to the Lodge, rendered without the honors of going through the chairs. The Henry Price medal is given only for meritorious service to the Craft.

George P. Paro of Melrose, previously elected Worshipful Master of Fourth Estate Lodge was installed in that office following the dinner and business meeting. Most Worshipful Grand Master Schaefer was assisted by Right Worshipful Charles E. Cook, Grand Marshal, and two Past Masters of Fourth Estate Lodge—Dugald MacCallum and John E. Halvorsen. Fred B. Crowell was soloist.

In addition to the Master, the officers installed were: Adolph Herrmann, Senior Warden; Joel Disher, Junior Warden; Roland F. Tyler, Treasurer; Wor. Dugald MacCallum, Secretary; William L. Reardon, Chaplain; Wor. John R. Jackson, Associate Chaplain; Wilfred G. Paine, Marshal; Willard Brown, Senior Deacon; Elmer H. Trump, Junior Deacon; Raymond Pulsifer, Senior Steward; Elmer Wright, Junior Steward; Clarence Nesbit, Inside Sentinel; Arthur F. Cole, Organist, and Ernest C. Handley, Tyler.

Alexander G. McAdie

MILTON, Mass., Nov. 2 (AP)—Alexander G. McAdie, who passed on at his home in Hampton, Va., yesterday, was an internationally known meteorologist, former Professor of Meteorology at Harvard University and for 18 years director of the Blue Hills Observatory.

He served as a Harvard professor and head of the Blue Hills Observatory from 1913 to 1931, when he retired.

A native of New York City, he served as a Lieutenant Commander in the Navy in World War I, acting as aerographic officer overseas in 1918. Educated at the College of the City of New York and Harvard University, he was the author of several works on meteorology. He served in weather bureaus in New Orleans, Washington, and San Francisco.

Jewish Fund Nears Goal

The 1943 Combined Jewish Appeal has reached 98 per cent of its goal, according to an announcement yesterday by Israel Friedlander, General Chairman of the Appeal. At the same time the Chairman announced that 11 of the teams have gone over the top. The Victory Dinner will be held at the Parker House tomorrow night.

Firms Turn In Quarter of Quota At Opening of War Fund Drive

Nearly one-quarter of the $3,000,000 quota set for collection for the Greater Boston United War Fund from industrial, business, fiancial, and utilities concerns was collected in the first day of solicitation, it was learned today at the dutch treat report luncheon held at the Boston City Club.

The financial division reported collection of 38.9 per cent of its quota; the consumer division 18.4 per cent; the industries division 17.1 per cent; and the service division 17.4 per cent.

The "airways group" electrified the luncheon by reporting 333 per cent of its quota. Its nearest rival was the cotton mills group with 82.9 per cent. Chairman Joseph T. Walker, Jr., announced further that the paid employees of the Community Fund have oversubscribed their last year's giving and have passed the 100 per cent mark on this year's quota.

Former Marine Allan M. Klein, who was honorably discharged when his age of 18 was discovered but who in the meantime had seen active service in North Africa and had been wounded, today joined up as a volunteer solicitor of contributions to the Greater Boston United War Fund.

"I'd like to have stayed in the Marines," the youthful fighter said, "but as long as I can't, I'll do my share for the war effort by helping out for the United War Fund."

House-to-house solicitation begins next Monday, when some 10,000 volunteers will seek individual contributions to the Fund from Greater Boston householders, to build up to the $7,500,000 quota.

Former Private Klein, who was discharged from the service only as recently as Oct. 20, has signed up with the Boston District Division for work which he will perform in the time left to him after he takes care of his studies as a member of the junior class at Brookline High School. He lives with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Klein, and his three-year-old brother, Robert.

The young Marine enlisted last March, was sent to the North African front in June, and served with a raider battalion for about two months until wounded by fragments from an exploding enemy hand grenade.

He has a recommendation from his commanding officer overseas, and declares that he is going to re-enlist as soon as he is old enough.

The new agency of the War Fund—the reception center and counseling service on job-finding—opened yesterday at 261 Franklin Street and won the endorsement of military and State officials. It is the first agency of its kind in this district and is expected to grow in usefulness as time goes on. It is operated under the direction of the Boston Council of Social Agencies.

Mrs. Elizabeth B. Buell

LITCHFIELD, Conn., Nov. 2 (AP)—Mrs. Elizabeth Barney Buell, who passed on here yesterday, was Honorary Vice President General of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution and for 12 years Connecticut Regent.

Mrs. Buell, former National President of the Daughters of Founders and Patriots of America of which she was made Honorary President in 1931, also formerly was national head of the Daughters of National Colonists.

Plans for Seasonal Fishermen Are Told

Mackerel, oysters, swordfish, herring and other seasonal seafood can now be looked forward to in next season's supplies without anxiety over possible drafting of men who provide these delicacies.

B. E. Lindgren, local representative of the Market News Service of the United States Fish and Wildlife Service, today disclosed plans made by the War Manpower Comission to make it possible for these seasonal fishermen to get back on the job next season.

The program provides for records of their employment which can be used by draft boards in deciding on deferments and occupational classifications, Mr. Lindgren explained. Employers are expected to notify the nearest office of the United States Employment service of the date of lay-offs of these seasonal workers and of the approximate dates when they will be needed again next season.

Any of these seasonal fishermen who want to find jobs outside of the fishing industry during the off-season, but with the understanding that they will be released from these other jobs to return to fishing next spring, can arrange for "referral" through the nearest Employment Service office.

Richard B. Johnston

Richard B. Johnston, who passed on in Boston Sunday, was a prominent attorney, and a member of the Boston Finance Commission since 1941.

A native of Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, Mr. Johnston was for many years an active Republican in Boston where he was Chairman of the Republican Committee in Ward Four. He was a member of the State Legislature for six years where he served in the House of Representatives under Governor Saltonstall, who was then speaker. Mr. Johnston served as Government Appeal Agent of Local Draft Board 17 during the present war.

B. & M. Diesel Hauls 125 Cars At Speed Mark

Hauling a 3,838-ton freight train more than a mile in length, the Boston and Maine's new 5,400 horsepower diesel-electric locomotive has set a record in freight-train performance over the 186 miles between Boston and Mechanicville, N. Y., it was announced today. The non-stop run was made with 125 cars in tow, the first time in the more than 100 years' history of the road that such a feat has been possible.

The record was made on a regularly-scheduled freight train run "B-M 5." The diesel-electric engine handled the train over the 186-mile route in 6 hours and 25 minutes, as compared with the usual average run with steam locomotives requiring stops for water en route of approximately 10 hours. The average load of steam-drawn trains is 3,000 actual tons and requires the services of "pusher" locomotives over the two steep grades on the route.

In establishing the record, the diesel-electric made the run without any assistance by other engines, or stops en route.

The locomotive involved was the 4200-4201, one of 12 such pieces of motive power ordered by the Boston and Maine, two of which are now in service. Another of the new engines is to be delivered this year.

40 Cents for the Key?

Standard type Army ambulances cost $1,555.40 each.

MORE

POWER FOR VICTORY

... and Thereafter

Boston Edison's new generating station at Everett. Ground broken, August 1941. Station in service, November 1943. Jackson & Moreland, Supervising Engineers. Thomas O'Connor & Co., Inc., General Contractors.

BOSTON EDISON COMPANY'S new generating station, located on the Mystic River in Everett, is now in service.

Its completion increases the generating capacity of Boston Edison Company by 50,000 Kilowatts. But it does more than that. It strengthens all New England for the job that still lies ahead—the fashioning of more weapons of war for the victory our armed forces are now winning. Greater Boston is the immediate beneficiary of this new resource, but through interconnected power lines these 50,000 Kilowatts become a regional asset as well. For electric power is vital, and all our activities on the home-front depend upon a continuous and adequate supply.

Original plans for this station were for two units aggregating 100,000 Kilowatts. Priorities for the second unit were revoked in 1942, because another part of the country needed the capacity more than New England, and these priorities have not yet been reissued. Foundations for the building and the second unit have been completed, and if clearance is received for resumption of work on the second unit, the Company will be in an even better position to meet future increases in power requirements.

Power stations cannot be built overnight. They must be planned years ahead and the planners must anticipate all kinds of conditions. The completion of the first unit at Everett is a continuation of a Boston Edison expansion policy which began in 1937 and has made available for the war-time electrical needs of this region nearly 150,000 Kilowatts of additional generating capacity. This Company's ability to meet all demands has been never too little, never too late.

BOSTON EDISON COMPANY

James V. Toner, *President*

Marines Land on Bougainville—Soviet Seals Trap

Continued from Page 1

effected Oct. 28 and 27, respectively, both near Buin on the southeast tip of Bougainville, were reported progressing satisfactorily.

The Bougainville operation, under command of Rear Admiral Theodore Wilkinson, started shortly after midnight with a half-hour bombardment of the Buka airfield, between Bougainville and strategic Japanese-held Rabaul, by a United States cruiser task force. The shelling apparently was successful in its purpose of limiting the amount of aerial pressure the enemy could bring against the landing force.

Just before dawn, a task force shelled Empress Augusta Bay for 45 minutes while another fleet unit bombarded the bivouac area in the Shortland Islands.

The Solomons air arm bombed and strafed air fromes throughout the Bougainville area—Kahill Kara, Ballale and Buka—and the surprised ground forces at Empress Augusta Bay.

While nothing came of the brief venture of the Japanese task force, Admiral William F. Halsey's spokesman expressed hope they would return.

Cruiser Savannah Bombed at Salerno

By the Associated Press

Washington, Nov. 2

Hit by a German bomb off Salerno, the light cruiser Savannah was damaged and some members of her crew were killed and wounded, the navy said today.

The bomb landed atop a gun turret. Flames started by the explosion were brought under control in 20 minutes.

Russia:

Soviet Net Tightens On Nazis in Crimea

The Germans asserted that Russian forces had landed in the Eastern Crimea north and south of Kerch. Moscow dispatches declared other Soviet troops were compressing the Nazis into the peninsula with a fresh advance from the sealed northern entrance.

"The Germans immediately started a counterattack which annihilated the main part of the Bolsheviks who had landed and compressed the remainder on a narrow space immediately near the coast," a DNB dispatch radiocast by Berlin said of the Kerch landings.

Russian troops which cleared the Western Caucasus had stood on the Taman Peninsula opposite the Crimea across the shallow Kerch Straits for several weeks. Russia's fleet dominates the Black Sea into which the Crimea juts.

Moscow advices said the Fourth Ukrainian Army of Gen. Fyodor Tolbukhin had moved deep into the Crimea beyond captured Armyansk against growing German counterattacks. All land exits from the peninsula were cut off with the captureof Perekop on Nov. 1.

General Tolbukhin was declared pushing tanks, armored cars, Cossack cavalry, and armed motorcycles into the Crimea. Another arm of the Fourth Ukrainian Army which seized Perekop appeared moving northwestward toward Kherson, 60 miles away on the route to Odessa and Rumania.

Russians thrusting into the Crimea were aimed at Dzhankoe, main railway junction of the Crimea, from which lines run south to Simferopol and Sevastopol, and east to Feodosya and Kerch.

Indicating quickening pace of the German retreat in South Russia, the Nazi communiqué said Hitler's troops were heavily engaged against "advancing Russian speed formations."

A Reuters dispatch said big groups of Germans were wandering aimlessly over the Tavrida Steppes in South Russia, giving themselves up to the Russians after being cut off from their units. The Russian communiqué announced the capture of 6,000 Germans at Perekop. The Reuters dispatch said the Germans were abandoning guns and every vestige of heavy equipment.

Immediately ahead of the Russians driving south from Perekop and Armyansk in the Crimea was another desolate steppe extending from Dzhabkov to Kurman-Kemiltchi. There was no indication the Germans might attempt to stand in this stretch. The next natural defense position is in the hills and valleys of Sarabuz, 43 miles south of Dzhabkov.

Less than 100 miles to the north, other Soviet armies reached the lower Dnieper River 15 miles above the Kakhovka crossing, a Soviet communiqué said. Strong Nazi counterattacks at Krivoi Rog were repulsed, the bulletin added.

Italy:

Fifth Army Captures Key to Massico Ridge

Allied Fifth Army troops have pushed forward to occupy large parts of Massico Ridge and Matese Mountain, two lofty anchors of the German line in Italy, Headquarters announced.

The gains brought them within artillery range of the communications center of Venafro, and the Garigliana River, 18 miles above the Volturno River's mouth.

Along the Mediterranean costal area, elements of Lieut.-Gen. Mark W. Clark's army advanced four miles, seizing the town of Casanova high on the slope of Massico Ridge.

The Eighth Army on the Adriatic side maintained steady pressure against the Germans, and gained some ground at the southern end of its front.

On the aerial front, Allied warplanes fanned out in a broad arc of attack, with United States Flying Fortresses blasting the naval base of La Spezia on Italy's West Coast about 50 miles below Genoa. Medium bombers pounded rail and shipping targets at Rimini and Ancona on the Adriatic side. Fighters supported Yugoslav Patriots by hitting at enemy planes over Split.

Casanova, perched at 1,000-foot altitude, is of utmost strategic importance in efforts to win the whole of Massico Ridge. This ridge dominates the lower Volturno Valley from its southern slope, and the Garigliano River Valley from the northern slope.

The Allied commentator said Casanova's capture put the Fifth Army on the road to capture of the whole ridge. If driven off Massico, the Germans probably would have to retire to the Garigliano River banks, and then to the Aurunci Mountains north of that river.

The Germans were laying mines and booby traps in a retreat toward the Garigliano.

Yugoslavia:

Patriots Repulse German Tanks

Yugoslav patriots have driven back a German tank onslaught in Eastern Bosnia aimed toward Tuzla and have held their own in Montenegro against Nazi forces attempting big-scale offensive operations across Yugoslavia, a communiqué from the Gen. Josip Broz (Tito) Liberation Army reported.

The war bulletin, broadcast by the Free Yugoslav Radio, said the Patriots took the initiative in Western Bosnia, and that Croat guerrillas destroyed a 2,000-yard stretch of railroad near Dugoselo on the Budapest to Zagreb main line.

On the Serbian-Bosnian border the Partisans claimed 105 Nozi prisoners, including 25 Mihailovic Chetniks.

Montenegran fighting centered around Kolasin and the war bulletin said 250 German officers and men were slain here while huge caches of war material were captured.

The communiqué said General Broz had received a telegram from Major General Apostolski, chief of the Macedonian Liberals, pledging the determination of Macedonians to fight for the liberation of their country.

By a Staff Artist

Soviet Advance Bars Exit to Nazis in Crimea

Russian forces, having sealed up the exits to the Crimean Peninsula, were pushing down from Perekop into that area as well as westward from Perekop. Arrows show main lines of Russian advance.

Berlin Fears Allied Bombs From Russia

By the Associated Press

Madrid, Nov. 2

A report that Russian front air bases are to be made available to United States bombers for daylight attacks against Eastern Germany are current in Berlin.

Such a decision, it was recognized in Berlin, would bring Germany's eastern heavy industries under the pounding of Flying Fortresses which have already smashed deep into the Ruhr and Rhineland.

While the German Radio asserted that "no military agreement has been concluded in Moscow," Spanish correspondents in Berlin said a fear was manifest in the Nazi capital that one result of the three-power conference might bring American daylight bombings of the Reich from Russian air bases.

Burma:

RAF Bombers Attack Mandalay

RAF bombers blasted the important Japanese communications center at Mandalay in Burma after fighter-bombers had carried out a series of daylight attacks on Irrawaddy River traffic and enemy positions in the Chin Hills, a British communiqué announced.

More than 200 river craft were damaged by the fighter-bombers, the announcement said.

Meanwhile, Maj. Gen. Claire L. Chennault's airmen have gone to the support of Chinese forces, this time in Central China, where they bombed a Japanese motor park and barracks at Shayang, 100 miles west of Hankow, Lieut. Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell's Headquarters disclosed.

Twin-engined Lightnings divebombed shipping and docks at the Yangtze River port of Kiukiang, east of Hankow.

MacArthur Gets Base For Drive on Rabaul

Continued from Page 1

Treasury Island where the Allies landed last week.

Seizure of this point eliminates the strongly held and tactically important Buin-Faisi basin where the Japanese have concentrated a majority of their forces in Bougainville and Shortlands.

Rabaul Neutralized

The paucity of enemy air interception proves how completely Japanese bases at Rabaul have been neutralized by the recent bombardments.

The destruction or partial destruction of something like 900 planes in the past few weeks shows that Japanese air power is being eliminated in the Southwest Pacific.

Reconnaissance discloses that in the Buin-Faisi area where the enemy used to harbor 200 to 300 planes there are now only about a dozen.

Moreover, continuousness of the bombardment from both the South and Southwest Pacific commands is further evidence that while there may not be as many planes as General MacArthur needs, there have been sufficient to maintain a blitz against the enemy.

Enemy's Alternative

A glance at the map will show how this South Pacific campaign is panning out. As soon as the Allies are firmly established at Empress Augusta Bay, and have occupied the northwestern part of Choiseul, enemy supply lines to Buin-Faisi down the east and west coast of Bougainville Island will be blocked.

Then the Japanese may be faced with the alternative of being bombed and starved into submission or of being squeezed out by pressure from the rear.

The Japanese position in the Northern Solomons is already hazardous and can only be relieved by a major show of strength, naval and aerial.

As the enemy has not seen fit to exert this effort when this strategic position was not so involved, it doesn't seem likely that he will do so now when his whole defensive line is omnimously cracking.

Queen Teaches Dance Steps

PORT ARTHUR, Ontario, Nov. 2 (CP)—Lieut. Sidney T. Clark of Port Arthur, now serving in Scotland with the Canadian Forestry Corps, recently danced with Queen Elizabeth in Balmoral Castle, he wrote in a letter to his wife. Lieutenant Clark said he and his fellow officers received invitations to the Castle where he met the King and Queen and the Princesses Elizabeth and Margaret Rose.

After their introduction to the royal family, Lieutenant Clark and a friend entered the ball room where a Scottish reel was in progress.

"We both sat the dance out," he said, "trying to figure out the steps which were strange to us. . . .

"A charming lady in black lace came over and asked, 'Why are you not dancing?' I stood up quickly and said I was sorry I didn't know any Scottish dances."

"Well, there is no time like the present to learn," she said, "and with that she led me out on the floor."

"I couldn't and wouldn't refuse because my dancing teacher was the Queen—and so it began, with Her Majesty telling me what to do and when."

Britain Patterns Peace Transport Plane on Bomber

LONDON, Nov. 2 (AP)—Britain's newest plane designed for postwar aerial passenger and freight traffic is a transport version of the Lancaster, the RAF's principal heavy night bomber.

The plane is capable of carrying 50 passengers and is convertible for freight. It is 78 feet long, with a 102-foot wing span and is powered by four Rolls Royce Merlin liquid-cooled engines.

The Ayro York, as it is called, is now in small-scale production and is designed for medium-range flights or around 1,000 miles.

Its existence has been known for some time, but specifications were not made known until yesterday.

Wasps Prove Themselves In Air Force Service

SWEETWATER, Texas, Nov. 2 (AP)—The Wasps have proved themselves during their first year of Army Air Force service, two high-ranking AAF officers said after a visit yesterday to Avenger Field.

Lieut. Gen. Barton K. Yount, Commanding General of the AAF Training Command, and Maj. Gen. Barney Giles, Chief of the Air Staff, paid a surprise visit to the field, watched the Women's Airforce Service pilot trainees in action at the nation's only military (noncombatant) flying school for women, and returned a joint verdict: "Highly pleased."

Boys May Face Court In Train-Wreck Case

NEW YORK, Nov. 2 (AP)—United States Attorney James B. McNally said today he would recommend the prosecution by the State of two minor boys, 9 and 14 years old, who the Federal Bureau of Investigation announced last night were responsible for the wreck of a New York, New Haven & Hartford freight train near Highland, N. Y., on Oct. 30.

Mr. McNally said he was making his recommendation to District Attorney Le Van Haver of Ulster County, N. Y.

The derailment, which authorities said resulted from the placing of stones on the rail, caused damage to railroad property valued at $125,000 and destruction of three near-by houses by fire.

Names of the two youths have not been divulged. Neither has been arrested, but the F. B. I. said an agent had been posted at the home of the elder.

Mr. McNally said Federal statutes required proof as to the willfulness of the derailment, as well as a guilty intent on the part of the two youths, whereas under New York State statutes no guilty intent need be proved.

Nazis Fan Fire In Balkans To Screen Reich

By Joseph G. Harrison

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor With the United Nations Forces in the Middle East

CAIRO, Nov. 2—It is to be hoped that the Allies' extraordinary diplomatic success at Moscow will be followed by a similar forward step in the political phase of the war in the Balkans. In this particular sector of the global arena the Allies apparently still are fighting a much better war on the military front than on the diplomatic front.

Although the Germans are facing defeat on the battlefield, they seem to be successful in their plan to foster such deep-seated rivalries between nations and within nations in the Balkans and Central Europe that it will be extremely difficult for the Allies to build a united front there after the war. For while it is difficult to know to what extent the present internecine fighting in Greece and Yugoslavia is traceable to German trickery, it is certain that Berlin is doing all possible to fan these fires of civil war.

Much already has been published on the manner in which the Nazis managed to cause a rift between the two main Greek guerrilla groups — the National Liberation Front (E. L. A. S.) and the Greek Democratic Party (E. D. E. S.)— by spreading the rumor it had signed an armistice with the latter and also by asserting that the E. D. E. S. planned to establish a military dictatorship after war. There now is evidence that the Germans are using similar tactics in Yugoslavia in an effort to intensify the rivalry between the Partisans and the forces of Gen. Draja Mihailovic.

Nazi Course Significant

Thus German Headquarters in Yugoslavia have just announced that General Mihailovic's forces are being expelled from Dalmatia. In the same communiqué, the Nazis state that the Partisans in the course of their short occupation of the towns of Dalmatia managed to acquire considerable booty—the implication being that the booty was seized from General Mihailovic's men. While this well may be true in the light of recent events, German emphasis upon it is considered significant.

It is pointed out here that communication facilities are so poor throughout the Balkan mountain areas that it frequently is impossible for a leader of this or that group to verify a report so that rumor often is accepted as fact. There also is little doubt that a decade of practice in spreading lies has made the Nazis proficient. It is also learned that the Germans, rightly guessing that the first Greek reaction to the new cobelligerent status for Italy would be one of anger and bewilderment, played up this as proof of Allied lack of interest in the smaller nations and of an Allied plan to buy Italian friendship at the expense of the Greeks.

Although word from the Balkans indicates that most Greeks now accept the Allied explanation of the Italian status, it is probable that German rumors had some effect, particularly on the left-wing E. L. A. S. group.

Check Nazi Propaganda

While the Allies are particularly interested in conditions within Yugoslavia and Greece, they also are following reports that the Germans again are blowing on the flames of traditional enmity between Hungary and Rumania.

Although this may be with the short-range object of keeping both countries tied to Germany, such tactics will make no easier the Allied task of establishing international harmony in Southeastern Europe after the war. Likewise, Germany recently has done its utmost to squelch the growing pro-Turkish feeling among the Bulgars, both within and without the Government. Since it was the Bulgars who torpedoed the Turkish-sponsored Balkan confederation plan before the war, Germany may fear that the Bulgars finally will make peace with their Balkan neighbors after the war, thereby diminishing future chances of fighting in these troubled waters.

Suggestions already have been advanced that an Allied commission should be sent secretly to each rival Greek and Yugoslav group with authority to make any sort of concessions necessary to restore harmony and thus increase resistance to the Germans.

Little Success Apparent

At present, Anglo-American liaison officers are attempting to bring about peace, but without any apparent success. It is felt that more authoritative spokesmen are needed—men who could impress the guerrilla leaders as speaking for London, Washington, and perhaps Moscow.

The Germans apparently believe that if they can get the Allies fighting among themselves, the latter will have little time to punish the Reich adequately for its war crimes. There is reason to believe that such a stage already has been reached in Yugoslavia and perhaps in Greece. Were the war to end tomorrow, it is thought quite likely that the two Yugoslav groups would be more anxious to wipe out each other and establish control over the country than to settle old scores with the Germans.

Two-Thirds Senate Majority Ready to Back Moscow Pact

Continued from Page 1

thinking and the pattern of executive action in postwar policy are closely akin, and there seems today less danger than ever that Senate again will walk out on American participation in the peace.

Keep in Step With Congress

President Roosevelt and Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, are being especially careful not to stumble into the pitfalls that ultimately engulfed former President Wilson's negotiation of the peace. Both are deeply concerned to keep in step with Congress.

The Moscow declarations are not, of course, in the form of a treaty. They have not reached the stage of negotiation. They will not, therefore, in their present form come before the Senate for formal ratification unless Senator Lucas succeeds in substituting their substance for the Conally resolution. This was an interesting and suggestive gesture, but it is not likely to come off.

Influential Republicans as well as influential Democrats were quick to record their indorsement of what Secretary Hull had accomplished at this crucial Allied conference.

While Senator Tom Connally (D) was wont to hail the agreements as properly implementing his own resolution, Senator Robert A. Taft (R) of Ohio was eager to claim them as having even greater affinity to the declaration adopted by the Republican Postwar Advisory Committee.

"It seems to me," he told the Senate yesterday, "that the Moscow agreement is far more like the Mackinac declaration of the Republican Party."

Col. Frank Knox, Secretary of the Navy and one of the two Republican members of the Cabinet —he was G. O. P. Vice-Presidential candidate in 1936—heralded the agreements as no less than the equivalent to "all our victories" in Europe and Asia.

"They will," he said, "do more to unify the Allied nations and to undermine the morale of the Germans and the Japs than anything that has happened for a long time."

He described Secretary Hull as achieving "the most outstanding success of his notable career."

Strengthened Resolve Urged

Senator Warren R. Austin (R) of Vermont briefly but succinctly entered the debate yesterday afternoon to commend the work of the Moscow conference and to express the view that the results made it the more urgent that the Senate adopt the strengthening resolution put forward by Senator Claude Pepper (D) of Florida.

"The joint four-nation declaration by the Governments of the United States of America, the United Kingdom, the Soviet Union, and China indicates that the conference was a success," he said.

"This announcement is strong evidence of the value of conference before hostilities cease. In my opinion, the policies agreed on and therein declared give much assurance of the fulfillment of the consolidation in the peace treaty of the victory for which our sons and their allies fight.

"Finally, it is my opinion that it fully justifies the adoption by the Senate of the Connally resolution, as proposed to be amended by the proposal of the Senator from Florida and other senators."

Urging Senate approval of the Ball-Burton-Hatch-Hill plan to commit the Senate to an international organization of nations to keep the peace by military force if necessary, Senator Lister Hill (D) of Alabama charged approval of the Connally compromise would "lag behind, weaken, and impair" the effects of the Moscow conference.

Hardly had the Senate convened when Senator Claude Pepper (D) of Florida suggested that the Senate return the bill to committee for amendments more in line with the four-power action, but Chairman Connally objected.

He warmly praised Mr. Hull for his "monumental accomplishment" in Moscow, but denied there is any "difference in principle" in the proposed Senate declaration and the Moscow statement. He said terms of the Senate resolution were cabled to Mr. Hull in advance of the four-power action.

Rifles Test-Sighted By Optical Instrument

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 2 (AP)—Col. D. N. Hauseman, Chief of the Philadelphia Ordnance District, announced yesterday the development of a new optical instrument which permits test-sighting of Garand rifles with mirrors without actually firing a shot.

Colonel Hauseman said 13 rounds of ammunition, formerly used in testing each Garand, will be saved by the new "dry-firing" method.

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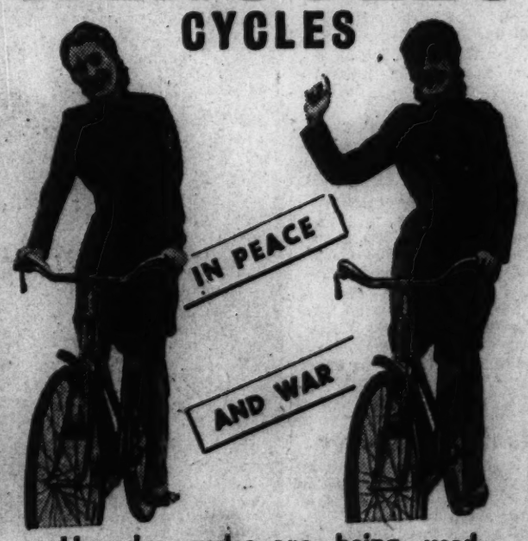

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Hull Sees Russia on Way To Moderate Collaboration

MOSCOW, Nov. 2 (AP)—Secretary of State Cordell Hull views the achievements of the Moscow conference, which established a broad basis for postwar political and economic co-operation, as rendering impossible any isolationism on the part of the United States, Great Britain, and the Soviet Union.

He is gratified, he said, that Soviet leaders, turning away from isolationism, have accepted what he described as a policy of moderate international co-operation.

Recalling the prewar aloofness of the United States, the Secretary of State expressed the belief that people everywhere now are convinced of the necessity for practical international co-operation to avert another war.

This co-operation, Mr. Hull said, would take concrete form in London in a few weeks when the new European advisory commisisons created by the conference, assemblies to continue the work of the Moscow meeting.

Preservation of Peace

This body, composed of high permanent officials from the State Department of each of the three major powers, will take up matters pertaining to winning the war, settling the peace, and seeing that the peace is kept after victory.

Mr. Hull, expressing his views on the conference at a press interview shortly after the declarations of the meeting were made public, said that big strides had been taken toward winning the peace.

Deeply impressed by the Russians, he declared that the United States and Russia are better friends because of the conference than they could have been without it.

Speaking in a firm, steady voice, Mr. Hull told the correspondents gathered in Spasso House, home of the United States Ambassador, that history had showed that it is necessary to start planning for peace before the end of a war.

Mutual Trust

The conference, he said, had created better understanding, mutual trust, and a spirit of co-operation, and he expressed the belief that no two countries had more common interests, and fewer opposing ones, than the United States and the Soviet Union.

The British Foreign Secretary, Anthony Eden, who, it was understood, led the discussion of wartime questions while Mr. Hull advocated the postwar security plan, met correspondents at the British Embassy, but, cautiously, would not estimate the value of the conference in detail. It was clear, however, that he considered it a notable success.

The London press said editorially that the conference had wiped out any prospect of distrust among the Allies and cheered the announcement that China had joined the signatories in the declaration of general security. "Hitler's only hope," said the Daily Express, "was the prospect of distrust between the Allies. That bogey has been laid for good."

Baltic Enigma

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2 (AP)—Omission from the Moscow declarations of any mention of the three Baltic States—Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania—focused attention here today on the enigmatic position of these countries.

They are the only European nations occupied by the Germans which do not appear on the list of countries outraged by atrocities committed on their people.

Russia and the other occupied states are specifically named in the statement by President Roosevelt, Prime Minister Churchill, and Premier Stalin promising that German slaughterers will be turned over to their victims for punishment.

The Soviet Union incorporated the Baltic States as Soviet republics before Germany began its attack and has made it clear it considers the question closed.

Swedes Hopeful

STOCKHOLM, Nov. 2 (AP)—The neutral Swedish press generally views the outcome of the Moscow conference as establishing a sound basis for optimism over Europe's future.

The newspaper Tidningen said: "Never before have we seen a communiqué so frank and rich in facts," and added it provided evidence "the Axis bloc no longer can hope to split the Allied partners."

Chinese Pleased

CHUNGKING, China, Nov. 2 (AP)—Foreign Secretaries Hull, Eden and Molotov "well may prove to be the instruments for bringing the dream of the ages nearer to fruition," Chinese Foreign Minister T. V. Soong declared today in welcoming the Moscow four-power declaration.

"China enthusiastically welcomes the joint declaration of the four principal United Nations, which not only provides for common action during the war but also evinces their firm determination to insure collective security thereafter," Mr. Soong's statement read.

"President Chiang Kai-shek repeatedly has urged in his public addresses the pressing necessity of organizing for future peace before the present war ends and it is gratifying to know that his sentiments are shared by the great leaders of the United States, Great Britain and Soviet Russia."

French Reaction

ALGIERS, Algeria, Nov. 2 (AP)—The Moscow four-power announcements were greeted with mingled feelings of elation and disappointment by persons close to the French Committee of National Liberation.

The French expressed dissatisfaction that they were not included on the commission which will settle general European problems. They were included only on the Mediterranean Commission which is dealing with settlement of the Italian question.

"We feel no European settlement will be possible without consulting France," one responsible French official said when he had studied the Moscow pronouncements.

Soon You'll Hop a Helicopter

Wide World

Postwar Commuter's Dream

Here it is, a model of a 14-passenger helicopter such as you may rush to the field to catch for your trip to the city and your job soon after peace is declared. This is an air bus designed for the Greyhound Corporation by Raymond Loewy, in collaboration with the inventor of the helicopter, Igor Sikorsky, and shown at hearings before the Civil Aeronautics Board. Permission is sought by the Greyhound Corporation to operate helicopter busses over 49,130 miles of routes in local air services.

New '14 Points' at Moscow Wreck German Army Hopes

Continued from Page 1

aimed at the point of greatest enemy weakness. The Germans had been given much and careful reason for counting on dissension at Moscow. The full effectiveness of the blow rests on the fact that Berlin could not have been prepared for it, for the simple reason that Russia is no longer under any immediate necessity to collaborate with the other Allies.

Germany must have counted on the possibility of obtaining a separate peace with Russia for exactly the reasons that many Americans and British feared such a separate peace.

The moment German armies began to stagger back from the line of the Dnieper, Russia ceased to be a suppliant for aid at the Anglo-American table. Russia was freed of dependence on its Allies. Russia was driving the German armies back in a retreat which could not be stemmed. Russia was master of its destiny and in a position to choose between a peace it could have had from Germany for the asking and the path of internationalism.

This is the moment the Germans counted on for a separate peace. This is the moment when its denial must be the gravest possible blow to Germany's will to carry on the war. That denial was put beyond shadow of doubt at Moscow. Germans can read as well as anyone the fact that the Russians, of their own free will and volition, have taken an uncompromising stand for the final defeat not only of Germany but also of the entire world cause of the Axis.

German Hopes Denied

The proof of this is written through every page of the Moscow documents. Russia renounced any separate peace. Russia subscribed to the complete overthrow of all Axis powers, although Russia is not at war with Japan. Russia agreed on the principle of "unconditional surrender." Russia joined wholeheartedly in the decision to hold war criminals guilty and to send them to the scene of their crimes for trial after the war—how wholeheartedly is shown by the official version of the terminology employed in the war guilt document which is Russian terminology, i. e., Hitlerite Huns. Russia agreed to the re-establishment of Austria as a sovereign state.

Each one of these actions on Russia's part was a denial to Germany of what the Germans have been hoping. Each one stated in unmistakable language that Russia commits itself to the complete and final overthrow of Nazi Germany and even to the breaking up of Hitler's "Greater Germany."

There are matters of degree still to be settled among the Allied nations. Whether Russia desires to separate more territory from Germany than it had when Hitler came to power is still uncertain. Probably none of the Allies is quite sure yet how far it desires or intends to go in that direction. But the agreement on Austria is enough for the purposes so far as Germany itself is concerned. To separate Austria from Germany is to deny the German concept of a "Gross Deutschland." If Russia will go that far, it means that Russia is prepared to drive Germany back into a subordinate role in the life of Europe.

Way Pointed in Austria

That will have a telling effect in Berlin. The Generals of the Oberkommando had the cynical idea that regardless of war brutalities and devastation, there would always be a time when they could say to the Russians, "Let's call it a draw and be satisfied."

The knowledge that Russia wants Austria taken from them, and wants individual German officers brought to trial at the scene of their crimes, are two things that will strike home with the German Generals.

And if all this were not enough, the Generals will be able to read the truth from the Russian agreement to join with Britain and America in molding and protecting the postwar world. The Germans never dreamed that Russia would plan the future of the world in terms of a British-American-Russian concert of powers.

That envisions a new kind of world in which the balance of power shifts outside of Europe. This is something new for the German mind to ponder. And the more they ponder, the more they must read from it the lesson of Moscow that the ancient German dream of conquest and domination has been vetoed once and for all and that they are in truth at the end of their road.

Russia and Reparations: Editorial Page.

Churchill and Stalin Exchange Many Notes

By the Associated Press

London, Nov. 2

More than 100 personal messages have been exchanged between Prime Minister Churchill and Marshal Joseph Stalin during the past 14 months, it was disclosed at the Prime Minister's office yesterday.

The announcement was made to deny a rumor that Mr. Churchill sent Mr. Stalin a special report on the military situation and that this was his first personal message to the Soviet Premier since August, 1942.

"No particular message was sent on this occasion, as the fullest authority was accorded to the Foreign Secretary and his military adviser to discuss all matters helpful to the common cause," the statement said.

Moscow Agreements Hailed As Pattern for World Peace

Continued from Page 1

can be exaggerated. Uncertainty over this question was the weakest link in the United Nations war effort and the greatest danger point in prospects for future peace. The success of the Moscow meeting has entirely changed the atmosphere in this respect and thereby paved the way for the development of further forms of practical collaboration.

The most important tangible outcome of the Conference is universally agreed to be the European advisory commission to be set up in London.

At a single stroke, this move fills the greatest gap in Allied political strategy while at the same time holding out bright prospects of continued co-operation in the reorganization of Europe after the war is won. This advisory commission means that political as well as military strategy now can be co-ordinated between Britain, Russia, and the United States.

Dominant Factor

This commisison, is bound to be a dominant factor in the reorganization of Europe during the transitional period after the armistice. American membership, like that of the other two great powers, means that the United States is ready to approach the reconstruction of Europe from the basis of a common viewpoint.

Furthermore, this European advisory council, it is felt here, is easily capable of being expanded at the right time to cover a wider field. It is obvious that as long as Soviet Russia is not at war with Japan, the scope of this council must, nominally at least, be confined to Europe. But just as the Mediterranean Commission now apparently has been developed and expanded into an advisory council on Italy which will include the Greeks and Yugoslavs as well as the British, Americans, French and Russians, so the European advisory commission may become the nucleus for a wider international organization bringing in China and dealing with the Pacific as well.

The explicit reference in the joint declaration on general security to the fact that an international organization must be "open to membership by all [peace-loving] states, large or small," is taken as evidence that other smaller countries are not to be in any sense ignored.

Military Aspect

Going back to the more immediate military importance of the Moscow meeting, there is every reason to believe that reference in the communiqué to "frank and exhaustive discussions on measures to be taken to shorten the war against Germany and her satellites in Europe" are, if anything, an understatement.

It would not be an exaggeration to say that the military discussions went a long way toward removing the suspicion and distrust which hitherto had prevented any effective strategic collaboration with Russia. In fact, it can now be asserted that although there may not be absolute unanimity as to the timing of the future military operations, there is now at least complete understanding—which did not exist in Moscow before— as to the factors which govern this timing, whether of a second front in the west or other similar moves.

The general impression here is that the long-term diplomatic significance of the Moscow accord is at least as important as its military meaning. This is especially true of the joint declaration on general security.

At the same time, it is recognized that the Moscow agreements admittedly are incomplete and of a general nature. They lay the foundation for a future structure of world peace but they do not attempt to erect that structure.

Tendency to Use Old Tools

There is evident a tendency to build on the existing machinery of wartime co-operation.

Finally, it can be said that this new "Magna Charta," like the Atlantic Charter which also was greeted with the same enthusiasm, will require much more implementation if it is to fulfill its promises.

The difference is, however, that the Moscow meeting has produced certain tangible results such as the European advisory commission which indicate that collaboration between the United States, Britain, and Russia now is not only a practical but a proven thing. No more important first step toward winning the peace could have been taken at this time.

Court Clears Aurelio On Election Eve

By Robert M. Hallett
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 1—The day before election, Thomas A. Aurelio, Republican and Democratic candidate for a seat on the Supreme Court bench, today stands before the electorate officially exonerated of charges that he had done anything prejudical to his standing as a lawyer in his efforts to gain the Democratic nomination.

By unanimous decision of four justices sitting in the action, the Appellate Division today confirmed the report of Referee Charles B. Sears, who turned down the appeal by Frank S. Hogan, District Attorney of New York County, to disbar Mr. Aurelio for having accepted aid from Frank Costello, reputed big-time gambler and slot-machine operator, in obtaining the Democratic nomination.

Three justices of the Appellate Division did not take part in the decision, one being absent for physical reasons, and two disqualified because they were up for re-election.

Removal proceedings hinged on whether or not Mr. Aurelio, former city magistrate, knew the record of Mr. Costello, to whom Mr. Aurelio voiced "undying loyalty" in return for aid in getting the Supreme Court nomination. The Sears report, made public immediately following the decision of the Appellate Division, held that the contention that Mr. Aurelio had known Mr. Costello's character had not been proved.

The report did say, however, that if Mr. Aurelio had possessed foreknowledge of Mr. Costello's character and reputation, the action filed by the District Attorney would "warrant the imposition of disciplinary measures."

The Appellate Division action was seen in political circles as greatly enhancing Mr. Aurelio's chances of election to the State Supreme Court bench for a 14-year tenure at $22,500 a year.

On learning of the decision, Thomas I. Sheridan, attorney for Mr. Aurelio, said he and his client were "delighted" with the ruling.

The District Attorney's office indicated that Mr. Hogan would approach the Aurelio case from a new angle through an investigation of the possible relations between politics and organized crime in New York County. While refusing to say specifically that this inquiry would deal with Mr. Aurelio's relations with Mr. Costello, it was said that if such relations came within the purview of the investigation, they would not be ignored.

There was no indication that Mr. Hogan would seek to appeal the decision handed down by the Appellate Division.

The complete memorandum filed by Mr. Hogan with the Appellate Division was made public at the District Attorney's office. It reviews instances of alleged discrepancy between Mr. Aurelio's testimony before the Grand Jury and his testimony on the witness stand before Referee Sears.

Capt. Gable Welcomed By Hollywood Friends

HOLLYWOOD, Nov. 2 (AP)—Capt. Clark Gable, looking a little older, flashed his famous smile at 300 persons who welcomed him as he alighted from a train today, coming home after six months in the European theater as an Army Air Forces gunner and cameraman.

Mr. Gable will supervise the cutting and editing of 50,000 feet of color film shot during operational flights. The film will be used in the training of heavy bomber groups.

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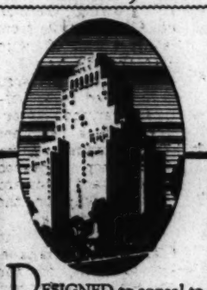

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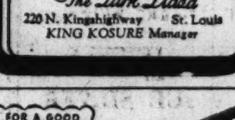

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The Home Forum

Mastering Fear

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

MUCH has been said about the four freedoms—freedom of speech and of religion, freedom from want and from fear. Each is unquestionably desirable; yet freedom from fear, once attained in its fullest sense, would ensure all the others. Most of us would agree that earth would seem like heaven indeed if we could be absolutely sure we should never fear again. Once there was a man on earth who felt no fear. He exercised the utmost freedom of speech and religion, and he knew no want. His name was Jesus of Nazareth.

* * *

What was the secret of Jesus' freedom from fear? It was his understanding of God, of His tender fatherhood, and of himself as God's beloved Son, inseparable from His loving care and direction. In early boyhood, this sense of God's fatherhood led Jesus to exercise his divinely bestowed prerogative of free speech to discuss religion with the astonished doctors of the law in the temple at Jerusalem. The close of his marvelous three years as the dauntless religious Teacher and Healer found him again expressing fearlessness in Pilate's judgment hall. At no period in his earthly career did he experience want, but he healed of this belief all with whom he came in contact. In demonstrating freedom for himself and others, he frequently admonished, "Fear not."

In "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 410) Mary Baker Eddy, Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, writes, "Christian scientific practice begins with Christ's keynote of harmony, 'Be not afraid!'" Elsewhere she explains that "the Christian Science God is universal, eternal, divine Love, which changeth not and causeth no evil, disease, nor death" (*ibid.*, p. 140). This, surely, is He whom Jesus so tenderly portrayed, in his beautiful Sermon on the Mount, as caring lovingly for all His creation, knowing and supplying all needs. An understanding of God is therefore the secret of true fearlessness, for once we know that God is omnipotent Love, we see that there can be no possible cause for fear.

* * *

Before this complete assurance of God as Love is established, many find themselves hesitating on occasions to pray wholeheartedly, "Thy will be done." However greatly the heart longs to be obedient to the divine will, there lurks oftentimes some doubt as to whether one would be entirely happy were God's will to be done. What a relief it is, therefore, when we learn through the light which Christian Science sheds on the Bible that God's will is wholly beneficent and that, however it may differ from our limited sense of good, it is always far more blessed in its result than anything of which we can conceive.

The student of Christian Science sometimes faces fear-inducing conditions, but the remedy is always at hand. Steadfast insistence on the fact that all reality is good, as God saw it "in the beginning," exposes fear as a false mental argument, not a fact. When gloomy predictions regarding an intensive campaign in the war caused the writer to succumb to the mesmerism of fear, she could think of but one word, "Now!" This she repeated aloud until from the Holy Scriptures came such angelic messages as these: "Now are we the sons of God" (I John 3:2); and, "Now is the day of salvation" (II Corinthians 6:2). Other comforting passages followed, until the dark clouds of fear vanished, and the sunlit awareness of God's government, now and forever, glowed with unobscured radiance in her consciousness.

* * *

The material picture has since been equally dark at times, but the victory over that substanceless shadow of fear has not had to be won again. "There were they in great fear, where no fear was," observes the Psalmist (53:5). The light of divine reality reveals no need of human confirmation that all is well, for all that ever will be true is true now. All that can ever really be done is the accomplishment of the will of God. Now is the time to rejoice in this forever fact.

The eleventh chapter of Hebrews and the tenth chapter of Matthew are especially helpful to him who seeks reassurance as to the needlessness of fear. The former presents a historic record of men and women who triumphed over evil through their faith in God's omnipotent care. Matthew depicts Jesus' sending forth his disciples to preach and heal with no material provision against want. He assures them that their needs will be met, and that they need not fear to speak and act courageously, for the Father is with them. Elsewhere is recorded their joyous return from a triumphant demonstration of their own freedom and their ability to free others from the bondage of sickness and sin.

All phases of freedom are companions to freedom from fear—a freedom which we can gain and retain in its finest sense by increasing our trust in God. Reaching out as a trusting child for the hand of our Father, divine Love, and holding it fast, we attain the blessed assurance that all is well, for Love will never fail us.

What other such gift!

A young man starting overseas a few weeks before the first world war began was given, by a friend, a copy of the Christian Science textbook,

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"READING ALOUD": *A Painting by Dennis Miller Bunker*

WHILE THE NAME OF Dennis Miller Bunker (1861-1890) is not to be found in the index of books on American painting, he seems to have cut quite a figure in his brief career. Born in New York, he attended the Art Student's League, working later with Gérôme in Paris. But it was Boston that claimed his gifts as a teacher, and Boston that provided him with appreciative students and patrons and dignified models. Recently the Museum of Fine Arts in Boston brought to light the works of Dennis Bunker and the exhibition of his repertoire proved a pleasant surprise.

He was an able and responsible technician. He had a native gift for composing figures nicely in space. He imparted an elegance to his models through the constraint and authority of his brush. He was a skillful draftsman, and understood instinctively the energizing influence of sound design in portrayal.

"Reading Aloud" is a theme of exemplary domesticity. Many Boston painters have dwelt upon this felicitious subject, and their portrayals of genteel living have acquired documentary significance. Bostonians who came after the Bunker era continued to make these pleasing "interiors," taking pains to describe typical details graphically. They were observant of the cabinetwork, silver, and porcelain, as they were of coiffures and costumes. They showed a native predilection for genre. They seem to come somewhere between the Dutch Little Masters, whose genre they admired, and American painters of everyday scenes like Eastman Johnson. While the separate portraits by Dennis Bunker came off with more professional finish, none is as endearing as "Reading Aloud."

DOROTHY ADLOW

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

A Harp From the King

IT IS INTERESTING to go back over a thousand years and see what the ranking and the worth of a storyteller were. A pinkerdd [chief bard in Wales] was assigned the tenth chair from the king; he was equal in rank to the court smith. His value was six score and six kine. The price of his ransom or indemnity was six score and six pena (the pena was a contemporary monetary unit).... His personal benefits were: "A harp from the king, a ring from the queen, cloth and a horse from the king, linen from the queen; and from the court, a man's maintenance."

Until two wars broke the custom, both Welsh and Irish kept their bardic festivals. Once during the year men, women, and even children came from every corner of the two countries to sing, to chant, to tell ancient stories, to present ancient dramas, to pipe, and to harp. I don't know how it was in Wales, but in Ireland many of them wore the ancient Irish dress of the Gael, green or saffron kilts and brata. A band of Irish pipers climbed the hill outside of Dublin on the dawn of the first day and piped the festival in; and at midnight on the third day they climbed the hill again and piped the festival out. I know, for I climbed with them. —From "The Way of the Story Teller," by RUTH SAWYER. (New York: Viking Press.)

Maîtriser la Crainte

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

ON PARLE BEAUCOUP des quatre libertés — liberté de parole, de religion, affranchissement de l'indigence et de la crainte. Certes, chacune de ces choses est désirable; mais la dernière, si elle s'accomplissait dans toute sa plénitude, entraînerait toutes les autres. La plupart d'entre nous conviendront qu'être absolument sûr de ne plus jamais craindre, ce serait le ciel sur la terre. Il s'est trouvé jadis un homme qui n'éprouvait aucune crainte. Il agissait comme ayant une entière liberté de parole et de religion, et il ne manquait de rien. Son nom était Jésus de Nazareth.

* * *

Qu'est-ce qui mettait Jésus complètement à l'abri de la crainte? C'était sa compréhension de Dieu, le Père, de Sa tendresse; il savait que lui-même était le Fils bien-aimé de Dieu, que rien ne pouvait le séparer de la sollicitude divine, qui le guidait avec amour. Lorsqu'il n'était guère encore qu'un enfant, ce sens de la paternité de Dieu conduisit Jésus à exercer la prérogative qu'il tenait d'en haut — le droit de parler librement — pour s'entretenir de religion avec les docteurs de la loi, dans le temple de Jérusalem; et ils furent étonnés de ses réponses. Plus tard il fut le Maître intrépide, le Guérisseur qui donnait les preuves de sa religion; puis après trois ans d'un admirable ministère, il exprima de nouveau, dans le prétoire où il comparaissait devant Pilate, le calme et l'absence de crainte. Pendant sa carrière terrestre, il ne fut jamais dans la disette; à maintes reprises, il guérit de cette croyance ceux qui avaient recours à lui. En démontrant la liberté pour lui-même et pour d'autres, il eut souvent lieu de dire: "Ne crains point!"

Dans *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Ecritures* (p. 410), Mary Baker Eddy, Découvreuse et Fondatrice de la Science Chrétienne, déclare: "La pratique scientifique et chrétienne commence par la note tonique de l'harmonie que nous a donnée le Christ: 'N'ayez point de peur!'" Ailleurs elle explique que "le Dieu de la Science Chrétienne est l'Ambur divin, universel et éternel, qui ne change pas et ne crée ni le mal, ni la maladie, ni la mort" (*ibid.*, p. 140). C'est bien là le Dieu que Jésus nous a fait connaître dans l'admirable Sermon sur la montagne, où il montre avec quel amour le Père prend soin de toute Sa création, sachant ce qu'il faut à chacun de nous et subvenant à nos besoins. Ainsi, le secret du vrai courage c'est la compréhension de Dieu: quand nous savons que Dieu est l'Amour tout-puissant, nous voyons qu'il n'existe aucune raison de craindre.

* * *

Avant d'avoir la complète assurance, la certitude que Dieu est Amour, l'on hésite parfois à dire sans réserve: "Que ta volonté soit faite." Quoique désirant de tout son cœur obéir à la volonté divine, on entretient encore certains doutes, on se demande si le bonheur sans mélange est compatible avec la volonté de Dieu. Quel soulagement d'apprendre, grâce à la lumière que la Science Chrétienne verse sur la Bible, que la volonté de Dieu est entièrement bienfaisante. Sans doute, elle peut n'être pas conforme à notre sens limité du bien, mais les bénédictions qu'elle apporte surpassent de beaucoup ce qu'auraient produit les plans personnels.

Parfois le Scientiste Chrétien doit faire face à des conditions provoquant la crainte, mais le remède est toujours proche. Insister sur le fait que tout ce qui est réel est bon, comme Dieu le vit "au commencement," cela démasque la crainte, qui se trouve n'être qu'un faux argument mental. Lorsque de sombres prédictions concernant une formidable campagne de la guerre actuelle produisirent chez l'auteur du présent article une crainte mesmérique, le seul mot auquel elle put s'accrocher fut: "Maintenant!" Elle le répéta plusieurs fois, jusqu'à ce que vinssent à elle ces messages angéliques qu'on trouve dans les saintes Écritures: "Nous sommes maintenant enfants de Dieu" (I Jean 3:2) — "Voici maintenant le jour du salut" (II Corinthiens 6:2). Ensuite se présentèrent d'autres passages réconfortants; les sombres nuages de la crainte disparurent, et l'assurance que Dieu gouverne, maintenant et à jamais, éclaira d'une radieuse lumière la conscience jadis attristée.

* * *

Depuis lors, le tableau matériel a quelquefois été tout aussi noir, mais il n'a pas fallu vaincre à nouveau les vaines ombres de la crainte. "Ils seront saisis d'une terreur soudaine, sans avoir aucun sujet de crainte," dit le Psalmiste (53:6). La lumière de la réalité divine n'a pas besoin d'une confirmation humaine pour révéler que tout est bien, car tout ce qui doit être vrai l'est déjà maintenant. La volonté de Dieu est la seule chose qui puisse réellement s'accomplir. Nous pouvons maintenant même nous réjouir de ce fait éternel.

Le chapitre onze de l'épître aux Hébreux et le chapitre dix de l'Évangile selon saint Matthieu sont d'un grand secours pour le disciple qui cherche à comprendre que la crainte est sans fondement. Dans le premier cas, nous avons un éloquent tableau des personnages bibliques qui triomphèrent du mal par leur foi en Dieu, en Sa toute-puissante sollicitude. Matthieu nous montre Jésus envoyant ses disciples en mission, les chargeant de prêcher et de guérir, sans se prémunir contre le manque par des mesures matérielles. Il leur assure qu'ils auront toujours le nécessaire, qu'ils ne doivent pas craindre de parler et d'agir courageusement, puisque le Père est avec eux. Nous savons que plus tard ils revinrent avec joie, car ils avaient triomphalement démontré leur liberté ainsi que leur aptitude à libérer autrui de l'esclavage qu'entraînent la maladie et le péché.

Toutes les formes de la liberté s'apparentent à l'absence de crainte — liberté que nous pouvons obtenir et garder, au sens le plus noble, en augmentant notre confiance en Dieu. Lorsque avec la simplicité d'un enfant, nous cherchons la main de notre Père, du divin Amour, et que nous la retenons fermement, nous parvenons à cette assurance bénie: tout est bien, car l'Amour ne nous abandonnera jamais.

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications Scientistes Chrétiennes en français, écrire à La Société d'Edition de la Science Chrétienne. (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

The Firmness and Strength

These rock-ribbed hills are firm,
But kind. The huge round boulders,
Cracked and chipped by summer-heat,
And frost, and lichen-covered,
Reveal an everlasting strength
Of earth. Always I would stroke
The kind soft faces of hill pastures
In the spring; I would put my face
To theirs in summer; I would rest
Forever in their autumnal gold,
In their firmness and their strength.

LANSING CHRISTMAN

About the Fun of Deprivations

NOT THAT YOU'RE prepared (as you know some to be) permanently to renounce the resources of a city. There is even, you feel, a question as to whether one should. For living like this, "away from it all," is as thorned with dangers as flowered with delights; and it's well, you've found, to be aware of the fact—to be able to twig that fatal moment when legitimate sanctuary, claimed for a purpose, softens off into the mere luxury of retreat from the collective.

Individualism isolated from test and trial —that's unproved stuff: that's really nothing more than the opposite extreme of individualism submerged in an excess of dependencies. There's the person who must be fortified by the presence of others; and there's the person who must be fortified by the absence of others. Each remains vulnerable. Each leans on air. And so, as you say, you wouldn't for anything be caught making any final pronouncement upon the respective values of city and solitude. Not any really *final* pronouncement! That, you trust, is scrupulously clear.

And, being clear —

* * *

How lovely it is: how—as you find afresh each time—profoundly clarifying! To be moving like this among the simplicities. Living, if spare, becomes legibly structural; all is sturdily boned with rhythms—from the stupendous swing of the four great seasons to the multitudinous repetitions of daily minutiae. All is pared down to the dignity of function. The superfluous, the frivolous—they find no embodiment: even standing, quite still, in an empty meadow is a positive act—not idleness, but awareness, not stoppage, but search. Everything is held within a circle of seemliness. So simple and secure that only a falsity could break it for you: if you were to put on ear-rings, say, or play boogie-woogie, or tell a lie.

* * *

Take being up here, in New England hills. They write from the city, asking (as usual): "What *are* you doing? Do you realize it's almost three months now?" And there's really so little to tell in return. For what do you do? In the tracts of time that are certainly left over from the centralness of work? All you know is—there's never a gap. There's never a having to decide "what next?" Everything seems fluently to flow itself forward: without haste, without lagging. Passage so bred from previous passage that there are none of the arbitrary arrangements of activity: no calling this "labour" and that "recreation": no heightening or lowering of one from the other.

For, because there is nothing in the least to "do," everything becomes doing.

* * *

Take being in a city. If you find yourself suddenly stuck on a page, with the very typewriter leagued against you, look what you have—the richest and most immediate variety of releases. You can call up somebody and go to a movie; you can go to a gallery; you can go to a concert; you can simply drop in on people and talk, or prowl through shops, or—well, really anything. The fruits of uncounted generations of endeavour hang, like plums, yours for the picking. But here, up here, isolated in the hills, if you find yourself suddenly stuck in your work, there's nothing you can buy to plug into the pause, nobody you can use for conversational relief. And, consequently, there's somehow no sense of "division": no stopping of this and starting of that.

* * *

In the first place, you go on wearing what you're in—shorts or slacks or whatever it is; and you're already out-of-doors, so you don't "go out." You simply look around and, seeing a pail, remember that the garbage is due to be buried. So off you trot and bury the garbage. And, since that's taken you toward the meadows at the back, you continue on up and start gathering mushrooms. You needn't in the least have thought of gathering mushrooms; but naturally, when you see one, you stoop and pick it. And, naturally, since mushrooms are meagre in the singular, you keep on going—and now you find a puffball, unacquired by the crickets, bulbous and rubbery and substantial as steak; and after a bit you come back again, laden with loot, and, since everything's best when it's been just picked, you set to and cook it; and, while you're sitting with your tray in the sun, you see that the leaves are in drifts again. So, afterwards, you rake up leaves into a pile and have a bright bonfire, like a child's treat. And that, not unnaturally, suddenly reminds you that the black-frost weather is imminent now and you'd better take a basket off into the woods to replenish your pile of kindling by the stove.

* * *

There's an old, old road that you've lately found—with nothing left of it but grassed-in ruts and the kind of accentuated stillness and secrecy that anything once-upon-a-time takes on. Part of it passes through immense grave pines, and it is—here—difficult to suppose that wheels once crunched and hoofs rudely thudded: for all is remote and cathedral-dim, dense with accumulations of hush. Then up the road lifts, and you're in sun again, out into regions at ease with sky and headed for where you know there is apple-wood strewn. The last-lit pastures, fold upon fold, fall simply away—and you come across blackberries, and then, in a hollow, the exciting, unexpected upthrust of gentians—and more of them and more, blue-heavening the place; and then, from a thicket, abruptly such a wildness, such a startled wing beating that your heart's plain stopped—and over you like thunder are rocketing the pheasants, and minutes pass before all is re-assembled, the quietness, the long-ago lostness of the road. You find the apple-wood; and then, looking off, you see a new line of distant slope with one small maple set in the middle of it: a maple turned to the tip of each leaf a sheer, immaculate, ultimate gold. It stands there so perfect, so precise, so bright, that you hear yourself saying: "Oh, little gold tree—" And the movement into words is like a warm flood. And suddenly you are running back down the road, through sun, under pines, to your waiting work—

* * *

There's the stove to clean and the ashes to lug off; there's milk to be fetched from the farm up-river. Everything that's done has got to be done—or almost everything. Whatever isn't strictly functional by nature seems, somehow, to flower from the functional. Standing and looking at the little gold tree comes from going to gather wood. Everything is knit to everything else: everything is part of a wholeness of doing. So mingled are meanings that you seem to move close to some pure and primal over-allness of fact: close, perhaps, to meaning itself.

DORIS PEEL

In the Heart Of Brittany

OUR ARRIVAL at Pontivy coincided with the Sunday races. A bewildering wealth of youth and beauty gorgeously arrayed passed our windows giving on the Place Nationale. Coifs of exquisite lace—the machine-made variety has not invaded Pontivy—framed innocent young faces; skirts were short, bouffant; aprons richly embroidered, of turquoise, salmon, apple-green, lavender, old-gold. Above the promenade horse-chestnuts were in bloom, shedding rosy petals upon the passing multitude....

The old town of Pontivy has two settings of inestimable worth. One is the Place du Martray, the other the squat château constructed by Jean de Rohan in 1485. (After the creation of the duchy of Rohan, in 1663, Pontivy became its capital.) It is in front of this captivating castle of dreams that, of a Monday, the cattle-fair is held. Picture men in blouses, assisted by their women-folk, busied with recalcitrant pigs and heifers. Jeers arise at paltry bids. When buyers are forced to capitulate, bargains are concluded not by mere grasp of the hand but by violent percussions.

The naïveté of the citizens of Pontivy is one of their charms. Mathurine, our chambermaid, found us curious beings, as she never before had heard the English tongue.... At the market we looked for cut flowers but found only seeds. Who would buy flowers when all may have gardens? Simple are the townsfolk of Pontivy. — From "Enchanted Brittany," by AMY OAKLEY. (New York: Appleton-Century.)

Entr'acte

Though snow will soon be crystal white upon
The cedars, and the hush of frost will seal
A world from which autumnal flames are gone,
As overhead the stars of winter wheel,
Behind the closing curtain of the year
There will be glimpses that the mind can see
Of crocus gold and, listening, we may hear
The timid music of the chickadee.

Here in the firelight we surmise the scene,
Wait for the ageless drama to unfold,
Forgetting how November winds are keen,
How ice-locked rivers glimmer in the cold.
The stage will soon be set again. The play
Goes on, and April is not far away.

BAYKA RUSSELL

The

Christian Science Periodicals

Established by Mary Baker Eddy
Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science

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The Christian Science Journal
"Designed to put on record the divine Science of Truth" ("The First Church of Christ Scientist and Miscellany," by Mary Baker Eddy, p. 353). Founded April, 1883. Contains articles, editorials, testimonies of healing, and a directory of Christian Science Churches, Societies, Reading Rooms, Practitioners, Teachers, and Nurses. Published monthly. Price for one year, $3.50; six months, $1.75; single copy, 35c.

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"To spread undivided the Science that operates unspent" (Miscellany, p. 353). A daily newspaper for all the family. Price, one year, $12.00; three months, $3.00; single copy, 5c.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1943

Japanese Fight Among Themselves Over Loot of Asiatic Conquest

Only 3,771 Enemy Aliens Are Held in U. S. Camps

These are out of a total of 938,000 and are sifted from 14,738 taken into custody as dangerous——4,113 were paroled, 1,444 freed after full hearings, the rest at once.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2—Attorney General Francis Biddle announced today that, since Pearl Harbor, it has been necessary for the Federal Bureau of Investigation to take into custody only 14,738 aliens of enemy nationality as persons potentially dangerous to the security of the United States.

Of this number 3,771 are now interned, 4,113 have been paroled, and 1,444 released outright after hearings before local alien enemy hearing boards. The remainder were released after preliminary hearings before United States attorneys.

Mr. Biddle revealed that the 3,771 aliens interned represent less than one-half of one per cent of the more than 938,000 alien enemies in the United States. He explained that the comprehensive files maintained by the F. B. I. make it possible to determine the beliefs and sympathies of all aliens of enemy nationality, and that it is the policy of the Department of Justice to take into custody for further investigation and hearings all who loyalty to the United States is in doubt. However, only those regarded as dangerous to the internal security of the country are interned.

Germans Head List

Among those interned are 1,853 Germans, 111 Italians, 1,798 Japanese, 6 Hungarians and 2 Rumanians.

In all instances, aliens are taken before hearing boards who make recommendations to the Attorney General in each case. He then determines whether the alien enemy is to be interned, paroled or released.

Long before the outbreak of war, the Attorney General said, the F. B. I. began investigating persons suspected of pro-Axis sympathies. On Dec. 7, 1941, special agents of the F. B. I. were able to take into custody immediately hundreds of the most dangerous aliens in the United States, and by nightfall of the following day a total of 1,771 alien enemies had been arrested.

According to J. Edgar Hoover, F. B. I. Director, typical of the cases investigated by the F. B. I. was that of a young German alien registered for selective service in New York. He told the investigators that he would surrender to the enemy at the first opportunity if he were called into military service. He further admitted that he had worked in a German labor camp during a trip abroad in 1938, but had been rejected for service in the German Army because of an eye injury. Pictures of ships in the Panama Canal and of the lock installations there were found when his premises were searched. He was ordered interned by the Attorney General.

Was Bund Storm Trooper

In another case, a German alien in an eastern city admitted under questioning by the F. B. I. that he wanted to see Germany win the war, and that he would have no hesitancy in fighting against the United States.

This alien, who first came to America in 1930 and who went back to Germany for several months in 1938-39, also admitted being an enthusiastic former member of the German-American Bund and a Bund storm trooper. He demanded to be allowed to return to Germany on the first ship leaving for a neutral port, but was ordered interned as a dangerous individual by the Attorney General.

In October, 1940, the F. B. I. began an investigation of a Japanese alien who lived at Seattle, Washington, after he was seen photographing certain installations on the Willamette River in Oregon. Because he was known to be connected with Japanese propaganda activities and was considered a potential danger to the United States, he was apprehended by the F. B. I. on Dec. 7, 1941, and was interned. Later he was repatriated to Japan under an exchange agreement.

The Attorney General also made public today the following breakdown showing the disposition of alien enemy cases by local alien enemy hearing boards, as of Oct. 15, 1943:

	Interned	Paroled	Released	Total
Germans	1,853	1,738	656	4,247
Italians	111	492	319	922
Japanese	1,798	1,865	447	4,110
Bulgarians	0	1	1	2
Hungarians	6	1	19	34
Rumanians	2	5	2	9
Others	1	3	0	4
Totals	3,771	4,113	1,444	9,328

Associated Press from PWB-OWI

Natives Clear Way for Advancing Allied Troops in Italy

Advancing northward on their drive toward Rome, troops of the Allied Fifth Army are halted in a street in Naples while natives rush clearing of debris of bombings to open path wide enough to permit passage of vehicles.

Rival Units Join Scramble For Wealth While It Lasts

Army, Navy, Big Business, and little traders compete greedily for control of occupied areas—Confusion, delay, and sabotage put brakes on Empire's eagerness to cash in profits before Allied ring closes.

By Guenther Stein

Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHUNGKING, China, Nov. 2—Behind the Japanese propaganda of "Pan-Asiatic enthusiasm" within the so-called, "co-prosperity sphere" of the Nipponese-occupied lands, another war is going on.

It is a war among the Japanese themselves who are fighting to grab that "prosperity." The big industrial trusts, little businessmen, the Army and the Navy are striving to exploit and develop the riches of the Southeast.

An inside story of these activities comes from well-informed persons who are in a position to watch these developments closely.

For many years the militaristic powers within Japan have been promoting a vast plan of "peaceful" export trade in the Orient building up to the time when they could jump in and take over.

Competition for Wealth

Representatives of the big industrial trusts of Mitsui, Mitsubishi, Sumitomo, and many smaller firms, are competing greedily against each other in their rush to gain control of the wealth of Burma, Malaya, French Indo-China, the Philippines, the Dutch East Indies and Occupied China.

The Japanese Army, Navy, and consular authorities are trying in vain to maintain mastery over the despised, but indispensable, business people. They are obliged to stand by sheepishly while the profit motive is grudgingly given an even larger scope in the consolidation of Japanese conquests, although it is increasingly contributing to the corruption of the conquerors.

Initial attempts of the local Japanese militarists themselves to run large parts of the economy of occupied countries have frequently proved failures. Therefore an increasing number of activities have been transferred to private firms or business associations.

At the same time lack of cooperation of the natives has required certain concessions to native enterprise which have given rise to a further increase in confusion and possibilities for sabotage.

Pioneering Activity

Confusion is becoming worse steadily under Japan's demand for supplies and by the more desperate entreaties from the "co-prosperity" centers for indispensable Japanese machinery, key materials, and expert technicians for the execution of lagging development plans. The flow of materials and personnel daily is hampered by a steadily growing shipping shortage. This situation is typical of the dislocation due to increasingly acute shipping difficulties, and stocks of rice and hemp are accumulating at Philippine export ports.

Prospectors for minerals are searching far afield for new riches, agriculturalists are commandeering unwilling farmers to plant new crops. Engineers are staking out sites for factories, power plants and railroad lines, although all the pioneers are more or less aware of the fact that their efforts will require many many years to materialize, even if Japan could send sufficient equipment, and if the helpless puppets were to succeed in forcing the natives to work. There is an ever-growing problem of absenteeism as longshoremen, coolies, and semiskilled laborers return to their villages rather than endure bad treatment by the Japanese under whom they are obliged to work in cities.

Yet the busy Japanese are undoubtedly producing some results. Although there are fewer steamers available, greatly increasing numbers of locally built wooden sailing vessels are transporting fairly large cargoes over long distances. At least restricted quantities of the traditional staple products from the occupied countries and occasionally first fruits of newly developed branches of agricultural and industrial production are shipped to Japan.

On the other hand, discarded spindles, looms, small motors and all sorts of workshop equipment are arriving in the Southeast and also in some parts of China from Japan where the shortage of materials and ruthless industrial war policies have almost destroyed many formerly prosperous small-scale industries.

Self-Sufficiency Is Goal

Here and there new enterprises, especially in the South Seas, are beginning to turn out somewhat more manufactures, even some like shoes and cloth for the use of local Japanese troops. Cement, iron and other materials are being supplied for fortifications on the endangered islands. Some larger plants for the production of carbide, iron, nails, tolls and matches are slowly developing in spite of appalling friction, confusion and growing supply problems.

The Japanese know what is coming to them at the hands of Allied bomber pilots and submarine crews. They are promoting new slogans daily: "Every region must transform manpower and materials into fighting strength right on the spot"; "Every region, the same as Japan proper, must achieve maximum self-sufficiency to save tonnage"; "The outcome of the Pacific battle is largely dependent upon replenishing of shipping or obviation of the need for the present extent of inter-Empire transportation."

If anything still serves to keep many Japanese unaware of the hopelessness of their prospects, it is this feverish activity with details of production in occupied areas, especially the South Seas, based on beautiful long-term plans. Once our bombers and submarines pick larger holes into these projects, upsetting the Japanese even more, the quicker will they realize the uselessness of all their efforts.

Badoglio Advises King to Abdicate

SOMEWHERE IN ITALY, Nov. 2 (AP)—King Victor Emmanuel, Italy's Monarch for 43 years—21 of them under Fascism—was faced squarely today with the question of whether he ought to abdicate so that his war-ravaged nation could form a representative government.

The issue was put to the King yesterday by Premier Pietro Badoglio who, returning from a conference with political leaders in Naples, told him that he could never form such a government while the King retained his throne.

Count Carlo Sforza, pre-Fascist Foreign Minister, is said to have told Marshal Badoglio he would never join the government while the King remained in power. In this he is reported to have the backing of Benedetto Croce, noted philosopher, and the National Liberation Front, which includes Italy's six political parties.

Count Sforza and Signor Croce have let it be known, however, that they would not oppose a regency under the six-year-old Prince of Naples, son of Crown Prince Umberto. The National Liberation Front is said to prefer a republic.

Marshal Badoglio, who said in Naples a few days ago that he intends to form a coalition government which would include all sections of political opinion, including workers to many who have become rich under his reign.

The King's close link with Benito Mussolini has left him tainted with the brush of Fascism in the minds of many of his people. The army admittedly pledges its allegiance to Marshal Badoglio.

Count Sforza said at a press conference in Naples on Oct. 31 that the people must have "some striking manifestation" that Italy has done with Fascism forever. He clearly indicated that only the King's dethronement could be this manifestation.

The only opposition to the King's abdication at the moment appears to come from a small group which feels no such drastic step should be taken until all of Italy is free.

Ethiopians in Italy Released by British

Recorded by CBS

London, Nov. 2

A cousin of the Emperor of Ethiopia "has been discovered in a village in Southern Italy with 18 other Ethiopians," the British Radio reported.

"He will return to Ethiopia," continued the broadcast. "He fought throughout the Abyssinian campaign and was taken prisoner in May, 1936. Since then he has been held as a hostage."

Communism, went to see the King yesterday as soon as he stepped from an American transport plane which brought him from Naples.

The King is living with the Queen and Prince Umberto in a villa close to Marshal Badoglio's headquarters.

Marshal Badoglio was accompanied by representatives of the Allied Military Mission, including its chief, Lieut. Gen. Mason Macfarlan. The mission is maintaining a strictly hands-off attitude concerning Italian political problems.

Opposition to the King appears widespread in all quarters, from

Aid by Austrians

PORT BOU, Spain, Nov. 2 (AP)—A division of Austrian Alpinists ordered to rout about 10,000 Italian troops loyal to Premier Marshal Pietro Badoglio from the French maritime Alps fraternized with them instead and even supplied them munitions, a border dispatch said.

This state of affairs was reported finally to have forced withdrawal of the Austrians from the region between Nice and Menton and their replacement by an SS division, neither trained nor equipped for mountain work but politically dependable, and a regiment of Nazi mountaineers.

City Residence Increases As Country Loses

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2 (AP)—Although the civilian population has declined 2.4 per cent since 1940, the nation's 237 metropolitan counties have registered an identical percentage increase, the Census Bureau reports.

A striking example of war-induced shifts among the civilian population also is provided by the 8.2 per cent gain recorded for the three Pacific Coast states. Except for a 1.3 per cent increase in the South Atlantic states, every one of the other seven geographical divisions underwent losses—ranging from 7.9 per cent in West North Central to 1.9 per cent in East North Central.

A final revision of estimates based on registrations for War Ration Book No. 2, the tabulation sets the number of civilians on March 1 at 128,231,363, contrasted to 131,323,136 estimated on the basis of the April, 1940, enumeration.

Civilian population of metropolitan counties during the same period jumped from 66,77',729 to 68,402,647. No figures are available to show the number or distribution of military personnel.

The bureau explained that the estimates are based on the number of ration books No. 2 outstanding on April 1, with various adjustments to account for children born during March and the total number of persons eligible to register for the books.

La Prensa-La Nacion Barrage Against Axis Added Mystery

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay—To the many mysteries of Argentine foreign policy conduct there is now to be added another. It is the passive attitude of the Ramirez dictatorship toward the two great daily newspapers, La Prensa and La Nacion, thundering in chorus against the maintenance of diplomatic relationships with the Axis.

The mystery is a big one to Argentines. There is a state of siege and newspapers have been suspended by the dozen, sometimes merely for publishing foreign cables with reference to international policy. La Prensa and La Nacion, until recently, have abided by the regulation as carefully as the smaller organs of expression. La Presna accepted the censors' demand that parts of a Roosevelt speech be deleted.

Why, then, ask Argentine readers, should newspapers which accepted the rules of a civil dictatorship—that of Castillo—defy these under a military government? Because, maybe, they have received assurances that they will be safe.

The only answer Argentines can see for the moment is that there is official complacency, maybe encouragement. That rumor is going the rounds of Buenos Aires and there are whisperings in Argentine diplomatic circles—though these are not necessarily conversant with the mechanism of the military mind—that there is substance with the rumor. Newsmen have been given the same version from quasi official sources.

Flood of Rumors

The flood of rumors in Buenos Aires today is running so high that these have made news worthy of transmission. No newspaper correspondent conscientiously could disregard these rumors, or at least one of them. The one is that the Ramirez Government, checkmated in its economic and military planning through Argentina's self-imposed isolation, has decided to break with the Axis and encouraged the two newspapers to prepare opinion.

Some rumors of "breaking" have been traced back to official origin. It is possible that their circulation, together with the reshuffling of ambassadors, may be a time-gaining device. The gain of a few months, even weeks, for a government such as that ruling Argentina today might be precious—from their viewpoint. On the other hand, here is the inexorable march of national attrition resulting from material and moral blockade.

The possibility of La Prensa and La Nacion being utilized for the preparatory process of "breaking," however, cannot be brushed aside lightly. It is noted that they are not attacking the Government but the policy of continued Axis-aiding relationships and that only as a legacy of the Castillo regime. The demand for rupture is put forward with ringing notes of legal and moral urgency.

Accepting the possibility of official encouragement of this campaigning, the selection of the two newspapers for the preparatory role is not insignificant. La Prensa, especially, and La Nacion are two dailies regarded as national institutions reflecting all that is cultured and sober in Argentine life and circulating among the upper, middle and lower middle classes.

Popular Papers

Other newspapers with a more popular circulation, although straining at the leash to lash at Argentina's foreign policy, are not allowed to do so. Why not? The chief reason for this would be that the Ramirez government does not want the "demand" to come from the "socialistic" and "communistic" masses. It wants to be "pushed" by what it considers to be the truly representative, respectable and "best" elements of national life. Actually, of course, no campaigning or "preparatory" process is necessary, as there has never been any doubt about the feelings and requirements of the Argentine people in the sphere of foreign policy.

The advantages for the Ramirez regime of pleasing the United Nations and breaking with the Axis are obvious. Strengthened in their dictatorial position by the removal of this one vulnerable line of attack on the home front, it would be free to concentrate on the suppression of all liberal or so-called communistic opposition. With the democratic banner of the United Nations flying at the Foreign Ministry it could continue to fly its own true colors at the Ministry of Interior. The temptation is attractive, especially as the prospect is envisaged of obtaining full South American parity in military and economic supplies from North America, even though there is more interest in obtaining these for "continental equilibrium" than for continental defense.

All this should be kept in mind if and as a break is prepared along the lines vouched for by Dame Rumor—the busiest personality to-couragement.

Soldiers Play Role of 'Uncle'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON — American soldier "uncles" have raised $120,000 for British war orphans and are helping to support 260 children through the War Orphan Fund organized by Stars and Stripes, United States Forces newspaper here.

Individual American units have their own methods of collecting and their own preferences about children they wish to help. One bomber station raises its first £100 "plugging" a song: "Give a Bob for a Baby," and putting up posters—"Give While You've Got It." Another battery bring in £100 in 10 minutes, while an engineers company takes second place by reaching its target at £3 a minute.

"A small girl with eyes as dark as night, and hair as black as a raven's wing," is an infantry unit's choice of adoptee.

An Air Force unit calls for a "dead-end kid"—"Give us the ugliest dirty-faced little brat you have got for us to sponsor," they say.

A Negro Air-Engineers' battalion sponsors four orphans.

The fund, which has $200,000 as its goal, is administered by the American Red Cross in Britain.

China to Stress Full Equality

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2 (AP)—China looks forward to full post-war co-operation with foreign nations—but only on the basis of full equality—the Foreign Policy Association reported.

The privately financed research organization bases its conclusions largely on the reports of three leading Chinese students of international affairs, published in the current "Foreign Policy Reports." They are Dr. Ching Chao-wu, former editor-in-chief of the Chungking New Economist, who surveys Chinese internal economic development; Dr. Choh Ming-li, former professor of economics at Nankai University, who reports on China's position in world economy; and Prof. Yuan-chen, member of the People's Political Council, who studies Chinese foreign policy after the war.

Dr. Choh Ming-li says China will welcome the aid of foreign capital in the gigantic task of reconstruction, but only on terms that carry no threat of imperialistic exploitation and that acknowledge its emergence as an equal of the advanced industrial nations of the west. On that score, he reports, Chinese public opinion is unanimous. Particularly, he says, foreign capital "must be subject to Chinese laws and jurisdiction," with any clash between foreign economic interests and Chinese sovereignty to be resolved in favor of the nation's sovereign rights, "in accordance with international law and justice."

A large segment of Chinese will look on foreign capital with general suspicion, Dr. Choh Ming-li says, as a result of unfortunate experience.

Dr. Ching Chao-wu reports that the nation will face after the war twin problems of industrialization and agrarian reform. One of the big rural problems, he says, will be to bring new land under the plow and to move farmers out of overpopulated territory.

The big industrial question, he says, will be the choice between guns and butter—whether to foster those industries indispensable to defense or those contributing directly to human welfare.

With regard to general foreign policy, Prof. Yuan-chen says the principal obstacle to fullest friendship with the United States has been removed with the abolition of unequal treaties.

British relations promise more difficulties, the professor says, because British interests and commitments in the east are older and more widespread.

Australia Studies Program To Lift Bars on Immigration

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CANBERRA, Australia, Nov. 2—The appointment by the Federal Labor Government of a departmental committee to report on migration so the Government may frame its postwar immigration policy illustrates the radical alterations in Australian labor's traditional policy forced on by the war.

Labor for many years has refused to accept immigration as necessary to Australia's welfare. But today the Labor Government knows that if Australia is to remain master of its own destiny, it must fill its empty spaces and thus not only remove conditions which long have been a temptation and provocation to others, but also gain the population from which it can draw an army of the size required to defend it in time of enemy aggression.

Slow Process

Prime Minister John Curtin knows that he will have to proceed slowly with this reversal of his Party's traditional policy. This doubtless explains the fact that the committee's investigators so far have restricted themselves to Britain as a field from which immigrants may be drawn.

Britain can scarcely be regarded as likely to yield the adequate flow of migrants essential to future development of the Commonwealth—it is doubtful if there will be an appreciable surplus of workers in Britain when the great postwar industrial rehabilitation program is undertaken there.

But once the need for immigration is accepted in principle, it is hoped the way will be paved for expansion of plans to include nationals from other countries, until finally, Australia will have advanced its population to the 20,000,000 cited by expert observers as an immediate figure to be aimed at.

The reaction of the powerful labor unions to the Government's immigration plans is yet to be learned. Always they have been obsessed by the thought that the newcomers might deprive them of their jobs and lower their living standards.

In contrast with other nations of Anglo-Saxon bloc, Australia never has approached the refugee question realistically. It has consistently allowed vague sentiments to obscure the issue. The industrial unions are not alone responsible for this attitude.

The Federal Government therefore has to overcome a selfish opposition. Moreover, it must assure equal opportunities in all walks of life for those whom it will ask to make Australia their future home. The Curtin Government, by the preliminary steps it now is taking, has shown that it is alive to these needs.

Awake to Possibilities

That it also is alive to certain dangers of mass immigration it showed recently when it quickly denied a reported announcement in New York by Dr. I. N. Steinberg, General Secretary of the Freeland League for Jewish Colonization, that the Australian Government had approved in principle a plan to colonize the unsettled area in Western Australia with 25,000 selected Jewish families.

Australia wants migrants, but does not want foreign minorities to flourish in its midst. Serious problems have been caused in the past 20 years by the growth of foreign communities in various parts of the Commonwealth—as in Queensland's sugar-growing territory, in parts of which Italians settled in certain communities and turned some townships into "Little Italys" in which English was almost unknown.

Australians feel that there is no reason why America's successful assimilation of a good type of foreigners, with its consequent great industrial development, should not be duplicated here.

Opposition to U. S. Food Subsidies Voiced at Alabama Farmers Convention

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Nov. 2 (AP)—Opposition to Government subsidies was voiced today at the annual convention of the Alabama Farm Bureau Federation by Edward A. O'Neal, President of the American Farm Bureau Federation.

"Farmers are opposed to consumer subsidies because they shift part of the burden from the consuming public to the taxpayers, and are therefore wrong in principle," Mr. O'Neal said in a prepared address.

"They fear that if subsidies are adopted now, when wages are high, that the people will demand even larger subsidies in postwar days when pay envelopes are not swelled by overtime payments and when wage rates will probably be considerably lower than they are now," he added.

"Farmers simply cannot understand why, when wages are higher than they have been, labor leaders have any justification for demanding that part of the consumers' legitimate grocery bill be paid for by the Government. The cost of living has gone up 24 per cent above the average of 1935-1939. It is obvious to anybody that this rise would constitute a hardship on labor if wages had not gone up proportionately."

Floating Cities Without Windows Describes New U. S. Troopships

KEARNEY, N. J., Nov. 2 (AP)—The troopships being built at the Federal Shipbuilding & Dry Dock Company plant here, the largest passenger craft ever built in the New York area, are floating cities without windows.

Specially constructed for the Army Transport Command, each knife-shaped hull contains everything an Army needs from a mechanical cow which turns powdered milk into beverage to machinery for consuming garbage which has been installed so that no trail will be left behind for enemy submarines to follow.

There are no portholes to be blacked-out in the steel sides of these transports. Air conditioning provides ventilation for the men, who sleep in tiers four-deep below decks.

Safety devices include removable panels in all doors, in case of jamming, even though the doors are mounted outside bulkheads and hinges are built to break off if the alignment is disturbed. Escape hatches the diameter of a man's body, connect all compartments, and there are large lifeboats to carry 135, smaller ones for 70, and whole fleets of balsa wood life floats, each with fire-repellent canvass covering over the wood, on board each transport.

News, Homemaking, Food — Tuesday, Friday

Today's Woman

Fashions, Interior Decoration — Wednesday

Army Pies Good As Mother's These Days

By Ida Bailey Allen

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

When the war is over, the pies that mother bakes will undoubtedly be supplemented by pies that Buddy makes. For thousands of young students from the Quartermaster Bakers and Cooks Schools of the Army have learned to turn out pies that are really good.

During the past year I have attended some of these Army pastry classes, and at Camp Lee, Virginia, spent considerable time at the famous pastry school of this Quartermaster Replacement Training Center. What struck me most forcibly was the simple efficiency with which pastry making is taught.

The students are taught to make the best of whatever equipment they have, for Army cooks must learn how to cook good food whatever the emergency. Rolling-pins may be lost, stewpans blown to bits, but smooth sticks may be found and whittled into rolling pins, and lower halves of gasoline cans may double as stewpans.

Army cooks are taught to cope with any emergency and to turn out appetizing food under all conditions. And good old American pie, coming unexpectedly in combat zones from the baking compartments of the field range or bakery, can lift morale sky-high!

The Textbook

The textbook for the pastry course is a bulletin. The opening paragraph conveys a lesson in just one sentence, which says that the bulletin has been prepared "to pass along helpful hints which may be the means of rectifying mistakes which may have led to failure that cooks often charge off to bad luck."

This is a most important point, for so-called "bad luck" in cooking may always be traced back to insufficient knowledge, a poor recipe, or to carelessness.

"Tender crust is most important and all cooks must master the secret," the Army instructor tells his class. He goes on to explain that tenderness and shortness of crust are controlled by the proportion of shortening used to flour. As the kind and grade of flour influences the texture of the crust, it is necessary to know what type you are using. High-protein flour, or bread or spring wheat flour, as it is often called, has a tough, elastic quality that requires the use of more shortening than does winter wheat or pastry flour, which is lower in protein. In other words, the latter type flour makes possible the use of less fat.

The use of too much water in making pie crust dough also develops the protein in the mixture and makes crust tough. The grade of flour has a tendency to affect the color of the crust, a high protein flour producing a pale color. Butter or margarine helps to bring up the color, or better still, a little sugar may be mixed into the dough—a half tablespoon to a cup of flour is enough.

A basic principle of Army rationing is to pack as much food value as possible into each dish. For this reason the pie-crust formulas recommended contain milk. This is undoubtedly one of the reasons why Army pie crust proves so tender and delicious. The proportions of ingredients used for Army pie crust are approximately:

3 cups flour
1 cup shortening
1½ teaspoons salt
¾ tablespoon sugar
7½ tablespoons milk.

The Army instructor goes on to explain to his class that the way these ingredients are put together determines the type of crust.

Flaky Pie Crust—Mix (or chop) all the shortening with all of the flour, to obtain an irregular mixture with little lumps of fat throughout. Add the salt and sugar to the liquid and pour into the dough, mixing lightly. This method is best for meat pies and for pies of custard type.

Short Mealy Crust—Mix all the shortening thoroughly with all the flour until the dough shapes into lumps the size of walnuts. Then add the liquid, with the salt and sugar dissolved in it, and mix just enough to hold together. This is especially good for turnovers and pastries to be packed in lunchboxes or otherwise transported, when a flaky pie crust would break.

Short Flaky Crust—Mix (or chop) half the shortening with all the flour until the fat is evenly distributed. Add the remaining shortening, mixing it in lightly, so that it is left in little lumps through the dough. Then add the milk, sugar, and salt, mixed. This crust is delicious for any pie or pastry that is not to be handled or moved about.

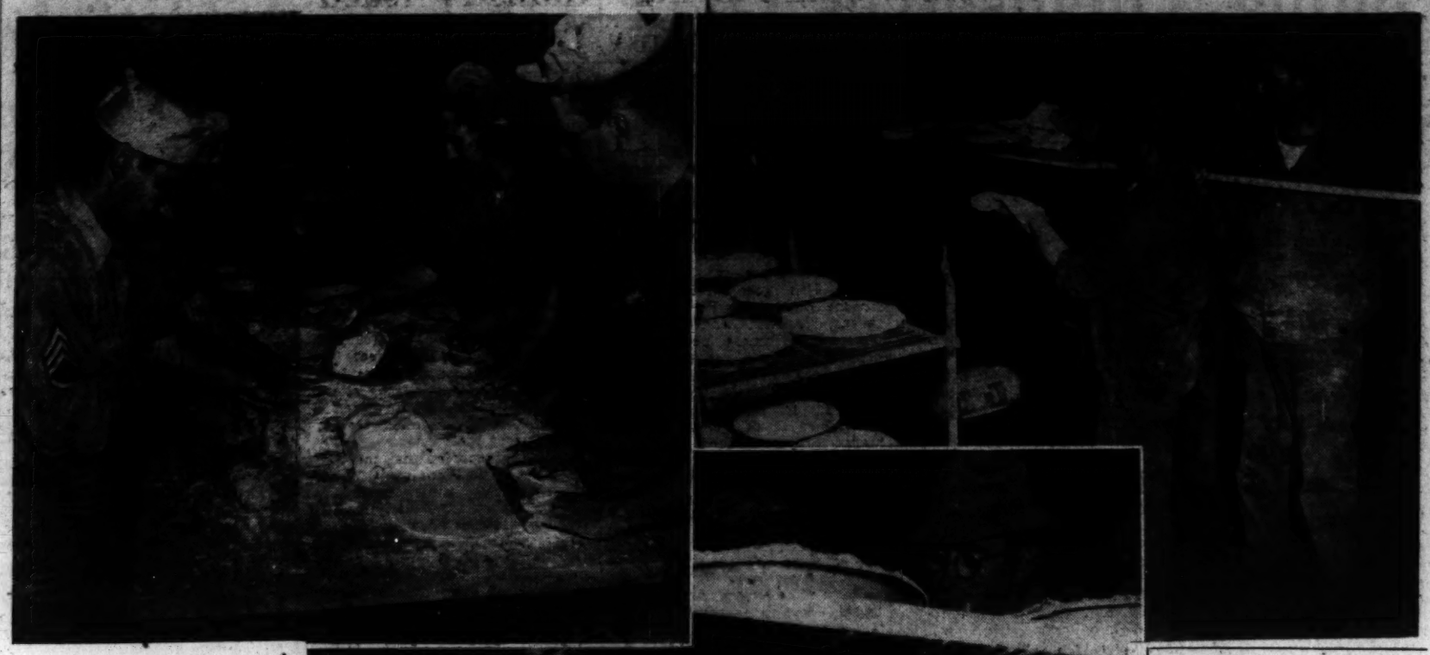
To give Army pies a rich, golden color, the tops are brushed before baking with an "egg wash." To make this, beat together 1 egg, 2 tablespoons milk, and a little salt. This is enough for several pies. It can be used for all covered pies, little pastries, cobblers, and also for baking-powder biscuits.

Army Favorites

As a favorite, apple pie heads the list. Cinnamon is the most popular flavoring; the pies are reasonably sweet and are enriched with little dabs of butter which are spread over the apple filling before the top crust is put on. Here is a variation that is hailed with delight by the soldiers:

Dutch Apple Pie—Make apple pie as usual, adding a few raisins. Instead of topping with the regular crust, sprinkle with "streusel." Streusel is made by creaming together until crumbly, ¼ cup brown sugar, ¼ cup shortening or margarine or butter, ½ teaspoon cinnamon, and a few grains of salt. Bake as usual.

Pumpkin pie, sweet potato or carrot pie made by the pumpkin-pie formula, crisscross fruit pies of all kinds, and chocolate fudge pie are all taught to the Army cooks. As they progress in the art of pastry making, they sometimes get a bit adventuresome, and treat the delighted soldiers to jellied custard pie or even pineapple chiffon. But ask a soldier his favorite, and it will be apple pie every time.



United States Army News Photos

(Upper left) Only one of this group of quartermaster soldier-trainees in the pastry school at the Camp Lee (Va.) Quartermaster Replacement Training Center has ever been in a bakery before. From Staff Sergeant Dominic Mungari they learn the whole pie process. (Upper right) Ready for the oven! Rows of pies lined up prepared to be placed in a regulation Army pastry oven. (Center) A quartermaster pastry cook sets his first pie on the rack—Dutch apple, made in the pastry school.

Milo Anderson Recalls Plunge Into Success

Hollywood Designers—No. 3

By Tamara Andreeva

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Warner Brothers' Milo Anderson, the youngest designer in pictures, says he feels the oldest; and no wonder, for his output is at least a thousand individual costumes a month. "Before a young hopeful mortgages himself to come to Hollywood and become a studio designer," Anderson says, "he'd best go into a huddle with himself and see how he gets along with astronomical figures."

Anderson says it takes more than mere talent to take the gaff of the studio routine—one must have grit and plenty of it. There is the volume of work, and constant pressure of deadlines, sometimes several pictures having to be designed or costumes for them to be supervised simultaneously. Aside from the terrific tempo, a studio designer must be camera-wise, which very few hopefuls coming to Hollywood cold and green, ever are. It takes years to learn the tricks of camera lighting, angles, the types of materials that photograph best; the type of material that should be used with the star's particular skin texture—especially in technicolor pictures.

"I know it sounds complicated," Anderson says, "but you have to consider that when a studio designer launches a dress, it is not to be seen by only a few customers, but is designed for an audience of 18 or 20 million. And so the designer had best make this dress right.

Anderson's meteoric rise is somewhat like his colossal output—it happened on a wholesale scale. In one year he won awards for seven out of the ten pictures pronounced the ten best of the year. Among his winners were Anthony Adverse, Captain Blood, Green Pastures, Midsummer Night's Dream, Story of Louis Pasteur.

Had to Have 50c

Chicago-born, California-bred Anderson was a flippant youth of 15, sporting blue jeans and a sailor hat, and running around in a cut-down flivver, when opportunity first knocked. As he recalls, it was a fateful day when his mother refused to give him his 50-cent allowance to take to the beach. Milo simply had to have the 50 cents. He had studied design in night school and pored over the fashion plates in the public library since he was 14. Grabbing his portfolio of sketches he galloped over empty lots and fences to the old Samuel Goldwyn lot, for he'd heard Samuel Goldwyn wanted a designer for his new picture, "The Kid From Spain." Arriving at the studio gate, he pushed the portfolio in the arms of an astonished guard, muttered "If Mr. Goldwyn wants me, the telephone number is on the cover," and fled. As he reached his house he found a cut-down Ford filled with a giggling, jostling high school crowd in turbans and faded bathing suits, already waiting.

Mrs. Anderson's announcement that the studio just called and that Milo was to report to work on the morrow fell like a wet blanket on Milo's guests. "You mean I can have the 50 cents?" Milo cried. He got the 50 cents, climbed in the car and raced for the beach. But, he says, he could not enjoy the swim. There was a terrible thing he would have to tell his mother on his return home—he had shaved his head for the summer. Would the studio hire a designer with a shaved head?

It did. With a head shaven to a smoothness of a cue ball, dressed in his best suit, the youthful Anderson appeared in the studio offices the following day. He was ushered into a magnificent office—soft lighting, deep carpets, mirrored walls, and a little stage—recently vacated by the temperamental Chanel. Importantly he sat down in the swivel chair at his imposing desk, whistled, and twirled around. The chair turned swiftly, dumping him on the floor in front of the shocked studio executive. "Such," says Milo, "was my entrance into design."

Seven Hats on Backwards

Inordinately modest, he omits a few facts. Until Goldwyn hired him, Milo had spent a year designing costumes on call to two then famous opera singers—Alice Gentle and Mario Chamlee. After securing the Goldwyn job—which Adrian told him he would never get—Anderson designed in quick succession costumes for Mary Pickford in "Secrets," Kay Francis in "Cynara," Ronald Colman in "The Masquerader." After eight pictures for Goldwyn he was engaged by Warner Brothers, where he now designs a phenomenal number of costumes.

Being as busy and as productive as he is, is not always advantageous, Milo will tell you. Once he designed seven hats for Ruby Keeler. The hats were an especially important part of her costume in the picture. Anderson did not have time to check the rushes, but went to see the picture when it was out. To his horror Ruby wore every one of his painstakingly designed hats—backwards.

On another occasion he spent more time than he usually spends on a dozen costumes to design a coronation costume for the petite Verree Teasdale. The slender star got into the gorgeous costume weighed down with beads, gilt, stones, and fur, but the ornaments were so heavy she could not stand up. The costume had already cost much in effort, money, and time. Milo was beside himself. Here, he says, an idea struck him—he made the prop department construct a special trundling frame which supported most of the dress' weight and on which Verree made her magnificent entrance—actually trundled onto the stage.

Milo does not believe that Hollywood has any premeditated influence on the nation's fashion. No one design and no one picture will make fashion, he says, unless the American public and especially the American woman wills it so. "And they usually will into fashion the most unexpected things," he says.

Read and Remembered—

By Helen Henley

Through Japanese Barbed Wire, by Gwen Priestwood. D. Appleton-Century Co. ($2.00.)

Gwen Priestwood was the first woman in this war to escape from a Japanese concentration camp. When she escaped from Camp Stanley at Hong Kong, this courageous young British woman carried with her a list of fellow prisoners which later aided in the repatriation of the 300 Americans held there. Miss Priestwood's story is amazingly devoid of over-writing, heroics or emotionalism—unless you might class occasional swearing as emotionall She just tells the facts, and they are enough. Her 54 days behind Japanese barbed wire and 24 days spent in a daring escape journey to Chungking held moments of horror and hours of hazard. The tale does not make pretty reading but neither is it sensationalized. One of its saving factors is the author's sense of humor, which undoubtedly saved the day for Miss Priestwood more than once during her perils.

What You Can Do With One Pound of Hamburger, 58 Recipes with Complete Menus. Edited and Tested by Grace Viall Gray and Betty Gay. National Graphic Sales, Los Angeles, Calif. (25c.)

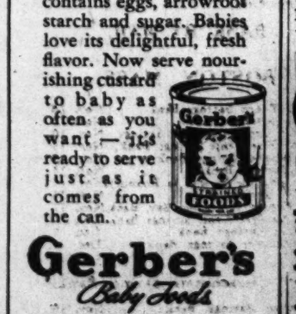
Now don't expect the impossible—of course you can't prepare 58 menus with just one pound of hamburger! But you can choose from 58 different ways to cook it if you are lucky enough to have a whole pound of this favorite food. A few recipes require a little pork or veal to be added, but most of them call for unrationed items. And the dishes appear mighty tasty—good enough to eat!

The Waves, the Story of the Girls in Blue, by Nancy Wilson Ross. Henry Holt & Co. ($2.50.)

This book should be of interest to everyone who wants to know "just what are the Waves doing?" Certainly it will appeal to the woman just on the verge of joining up. Miss Ross has skillfully avoided "glamorizing" the service, but the thrill the girls feel in doing a worthwhile job shines through every page. She plainly shows that the various jobs open to the Waves are demanding and challenging, but at the same time, immensely satisfying and inspiring. The pages are well-salted with delightful bits of humor that seem entirely typical of the girls in blue.

Revive Your Old Furniture, by Louise Sloan. The Studio Publications Inc. ($2.00 cloth, $1.50 paper.)

This is a book to transform an amateur into an expert while he is transforming old furniture into treasures that are better than new. The author starts off by saying: ". . . . we gather together in this book the plain 'how-to's' of reviving your old furniture, plus examples of what can be done, convincing because they actually were done." The examples appear in "before and after" photographs which subtly imply that almost anything is possible, if you happen to have some old furniture to start with. We're already planning to do over those two old New Hampshire chairs with the broken seats . . . and then the table . . . and then . . . well, the family better hide anything that isn't to be "revived"!



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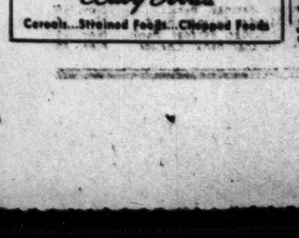

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Teaches Sailors In Garden

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Denver, Colo.

Some scores of junior naval and merchant marine officers now on duty on the high seas have pleasant memories of elementary courses in navigation learned in a pleasant and unique setting, the back garden of a gracious Denver residence where they would shoot Sirius or Vega for a fix on the position of Denver, then adjourn to a comfortable, homey kitchen for a midnight snack of hot dogs or hamburgers.

And they have pleasant memories, too, of the snowy-haired Denver woman, living more than a thousand miles from the sea and a mile straight up from it, who was their instructor. She is "Captain Mary" Converse, a woman whose energy and idealism would not let her rest after a long and active life, and who therefore turned her attention to navigation, a field traditionally strange to women, but one in which she has been able to do her country a great service.

Officers in Pacific Remember

Just the other day three of the graduates of "Captain Mary" Converse's "prairie school of navigation" in Denver, now lieutenants (junior grade) in the Pacific, sent their love and regards to her through an Associated Press writer. The greetings found Captain Mary hard at work in her past-70 career of turning out more and still more youths trained in elementary navigation.

Captain Mary is the widow of a New England capitalist, Col. Harry E. Converse, well-known yachtsman. Mrs. Converse sailed with him for weeks at a time, and for many years she held a license for yachting in New England waters.

After her husband passed on, and after her five children had launched careers of their own, she came to Denver, where for some years she led a pleasant social life, riding, playing tennis, composing and playing the piano. She has 21 grandchildren, also, with whom she keeps up a lively correspondence.

All this wasn't enough, and years ago when she was nearing 70, Mrs. Converse turned back to her first love, the sea. She shipped as "fourth mate" of the freighter Henry S. Grove, paying for her passage, but doing the navigating. She wrote a book about her voyage to Africa and back aboard the Grove, "One Hundred and Thirteen Days On Iron Decks," which she had printed for her friends.

Later she was on two Luckenbach steamers, the second being the F. J. Luckenbach on which she did the navigating from New York to Seattle through the Panama Canal.

Has Informal Classes

This was no "play-at" assignment. The officers of the ship came to trust her navigating entirely.

Then Captain Mary studied at the Naval Institute at Seattle, Wash., and achieved her most prized possession, her master's ticket qualifying her to sail any ship of any tonnage on any ocean, if in the yachting class.

She decided to pass her knowledge on to young inlanders, in anticipation of the great expansion of the Navy. She was offered an instructorship in navigation at various schools, in the formal naval preparatory courses, but preferred to conduct her school at home.

From six to 20 young men have have been continuously under her tutelage—with time out for rests and for her own further study, as just recently at the Navy and Merchant Marine school at San Francisco. Her teaching is informal but highly effective. Clad in the uniform of a ship's officer, with cap and stripes all correct, Mrs. Converse sits at her long dining table and takes her students through the elements of navigation.

Later comes adjournment to the back garden and the class fixes its position from a bright star of the season. This bit of practice is followed by doughnuts or hamburgers or similar refreshment. The boys quickly lose their awe of Mrs. Converse and their chat runs the gamut of naval and human interest during the course of an evening.

Study Shows Monopoly States Sell Less Liquor Per Capita

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO — People in states which have the monopoly system of State liquor stores drink less per capita, but pay more in taxes to the state and local treasury, it is found in a study published in the current issue of State Government, organ of the Council of State Governments here.

Figures for last year show that per capita net state and local revenue in the 17 monopoly states was $5.04. In the 28 licensing states, it was only $3.51, according to the author of this study, Dean E. McHenry of the University of California. Mr. McHenry got his information from the Bureau of Census and the Distilled Spirits Institute.

Dry Minority Increases

With such results one might look for a trend away from licensing of state monopoly, but Mr. McHenry doesn't expect it. "The vested interests created by the existence of either plan stand as a barrier to change," he writes.

As for a return to prohibition, this writer doesn't expect it in the near future, but he notes that the dry minority is on the increase, as indicated in public opinion polls taken since repeal in 1933. The latest report showed a 34 per cent dry vote, he noted.

"The poll figures serve to re-emphasize the fact," he says, "that hostility to liquor is large and that abuses might change the minority into a majority. Offense may be taken over moral conditions in a beer parlor or blatant advertising or sales to minors and disorderly cocktail bars. Enlightened selfishness has driven most of the elements in the alcoholic industry to support conditions that make for favorable public relations."

Mr. McHenry, who makes it clear in his article that he is not arguing for prohibition, nevertheless points out the difficulties of the present systems of liquor control. One of the many complicating factors, he says, is the fact that the liquor industry is one of the country's big businesses.

"The economic ramifications of liquor extend far beyond the limits of the industry itself," he continues. ". . . In some licensing states even the corner drugstore and the grocery market acquire vested interests in retail licenses.

Federal Aid

"Of all persons sentenced to penetentiaries for crimes against the Federal Government in 1937-38, 50 per cent were for violations of liquor laws. An important proportion of state and local crimes involve or are due to liquor."

Examining the legal status of liquor in the United States, Mr. McHenry finds that the states have primary responsibility for liquor control, but that in practice the enforcement and other activities of the Federal Alcohol Tax Unit are a great aid to the states.

"With its vast field staff operating in every section of the country, the Treasury is able to keep a close check on the industry and its satellites," he writes. "The basic permits of distillers and wholesalers are revoked for selling to bootleggers in prohibition and monopoly states. Only a Federal agency can regulate adequately matters like . . . sales of bulk liquor and movement of raw materials."

State liquor control officials are doing a good job on the whole, this observer declares. He finds many examples, he says, of conscientious enforcement. But he concludes with a warning that there will have to be good enforcement or John Barleycorn will have hard going.

Tree-Grower Roosevelt Votes At Hyde Park Town Hall

HYDE PARK, N. Y., Nov. 2 (AP)—President Roosevelt exercised the American right of the secret ballot in the old Town Hall here today—but it was no secret for whom he voted in the only election of State-wide interest.

He had announced beforehand that he intended to vote for William N. Haskell, the Democratic candidate for Lieutenant Governor.

Mr. Roosevelt drove up to the white frame Town Hall shortly before noon, went inside and gave a cheerful "Good morning" to the election board.

"Name, please?" inquired Emma Crapser, election inspector, who has been going through the same routine for years.

"Franklin D. Roosevelt."

"Occupation?"

"I think this time I'll say tree grower. I'm growing more trees than I am farming."

Always before Hyde Park's most distinguished resident has identified himself as a farmer.

Voting Done Quickly

Miss Crapser told the Chief Executive he was voter number 205 in today's off-year election, which received national attention in so far as it might provide any harbingers of trends for the presidential balloting in 1944.

Mr. Roosevelt spent only a minute behind the drawn green curtains of the voting booth, pulling the levers that cast his ballot in races for Lieutenant Governor, one minor Dutchess County office, and positions in the local Hyde Park government.

Mrs. Roosevelt, who identified herself as Anna E. rather than Eleanor, was voter 206, and her secretary, Miss Malvina Thompson, was number 207.

On the way to the polls from his ancestral home overlooking the Hudson, the Chief Executive drove past the Poughkeepsie elementary school in accordance with a custom of many years. The faculty, 175 screeching children, and a nondescript dog greeted him there.

"A Pretty Nice School"

The President looked over the host of pupils and remarked:

"I should say the population of this town isn't going to die out. You should be voting yourselves. Got a pretty nice school, haven't you?"

The children chorused "Yes." After all, the President of the United States selected the architectural style of the building and the use of weathered field stones from old walls in the neighborhood for its construction.

"Well, it's good to see this school," Mr. Roosevelt said.

After pulling up a blue navy cape which protected him from the chill of an overcast fall day, he sped away to the Town Hall just off the main street of the village.

Once he had finished voting and posing for pictures, the Chief Executive caught sight of Mrs. Roosevelt and inquired whether she had balloted.

"We have to wait until you get through," she answered with a cheery smile.

"Don't tell me we're economizing on voting booths," her husband exclaimed.

Knox Praises Men For Reporting War Better Than Ever

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2 (AP)—Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox praised war correspondents today for a "very unusual job," saying "this war is better reported than any war ever was."

He said there was a "spirit of adventure" among "these babies who like to get right up to the front," but there probably is an "excess of enthusiasm" leading correspondents to the front lines where some have been killed and many injured.

"It is just as important for correspondents to stay where they can write as it is for commanding officers to stay back where they can direct operations," he said at a news conference. "There is nothing cowardly in staying back where they can do the best job. They are not out there to fight, they are out there to write."

His remarks were made in connection with a Navy announcement that 112 newspaper reporters and photographers now are accredited to various fleets and sea frontiers.

Army Orders 1,200 Tri-Deck Pullmans

CHICAGO, Nov. 2 (AP)—The largest single order for a railway passenger car of one design—1,200 new triple-deck Pullman sleepers for Army use—began rolling off the assembly line of the Pullman-Standard Car Manufacturing Company's Michigan City (Ind.) plant today.

Pullman-Standard, which built America's first streamlined train, has set a production schedule calling for manufacture of 12 to 18 sleepers a day.

The all-steel-construction cars are designed to accommodate 30 persons. Wide triple-breadth seats are grouped in sections on one side of the car, with the aisle staggered at the middle of the car and running along the sides instead of down the center. At night, the backs of the seats are raised into position to form the middle berth. Upper berths are fixed and may be lowered at any time. The seats form the lower berths.

Field Soldiers Assured Supplies

DAYTON, Ohio, Nov. 2 (AP)—Maj. Gen. Walter H. Frank, commanding general of the Air Service Command, yesterday assured high-ranking officers from major World War theaters, "We'll do everything possible to get the supplies you need where and when you want them."

General Frank told officers and military supply experts assembled for a four-day conference on supply problems, "You men have been doing a grand job over there. While here with us I want to acquaint you with our problems. Our primary jobs is to keep 'em flying."

Purpose of the meeting, General Frank said, is "to speed up and make more effective' 'the operations of the Air Service Command, the largest command in the AAF.

Col. James F. Early, assistant chief of the ASC Supply Division, told visting officers "The desk soldiers will get together with you field soldiers" and "improve the whole system of supply."

Maritime Union Files Suit for $1,000,000

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Nov. 1 (AP)—The Congress of Industrial Organizations' National Maritime Union has filed a $1,000,000 libel suit in Federal District Court here against the Beacon Journal Publishing Company of Akron, Ohio, charging the union was damaged by stories published in the Akron Beacon Journal last January concerning unloading of merchant ships at Guadalcanal.

Akron and Cleveland are in the eastern division of the Northern District of Ohio. Judge Frank L. Kloeb dismissed on Oct. 1 a similar suit brought at Toledo, Ohio, in the western division of the Northern District. Judge Kloeb ruled he lacked jurisdiction since the defendant was outside the western division.

C. I. O. Members Attack Lewis And Pledge Greater War Output

By Richard L. Strout
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 2—Already committed to an unqualified "no-strike" resolution, the representatives of 5,000,000 Congress of Industrial Organizations members at their annual convention here today solemnly pledged themselves to "deliver more tanks, more planes, more guns, more food and more troops" to speed Axis defeat.

With this as the main theme two supplemental trends developed in the convention.

Executives of national unions were called into special session to consider the Administration's wage-price stabilization program which is the one outstanding point of disagreement with an otherwise almost 100 per cent pro-New Deal attitude.

At the same time spokesmen played variations in their assault on John L. Lewis, whose strike was branded by Frederick N. Myers, Vice-President of the Maritime Union, from the convention floor, as "the worst act of treason ever committed against the nation in the history of the American labor movement."

Lewis Attacked

There was widespread applause as Mr. Myers concluded, after branding Mr. Lewis "a Judas" and charging he "must be driven from the American labor scene."

R. J. Thomas, head of the United Auto Workers of America, world's largest union, led off the anti-Lewis attack, ridiculing organizing efforts of the Lewis-led "District 50" which has been the Mine Workers' spearhead in raiding other unions.

In two and a half years the United Mine Workers loaned District 50 a total of $4,024,956, but has built its claimed membership to only 48,000, Mr. Thomas charged, quoting from an alleged report of the union.

From these figures, Mr. Thomas argued, Mr. Lewis "is no longer a problem for the C. I. O." and need not be feared.

Despite these reassurances, the long shadow of Mr. Lewis still falls over this whole C. I. O. convention.

The influence of Mr. Lewis, in reverse, helped make the rousing "no strike" pledge unanimous yesterday. Similarly, hostility to Mr. Lewis is helping to keep the C. I. O. on the New Deal band wagon, even though there is accumulating dissatisfaction with Mr. Roosevelt's wage policies.

Mr. Lewis isn't here, but he dominates some of the proceedings.

The reason is that Mr. Lewis is now a twofold threat to the C. I. O. Leaders say that if President Roosevelt doesn't win his fight with Mr. Lewis, the latter's wage demands will touch off a rank-and-file revolt for higher pay throughout the country. Heretofore the C. I. O. leaders have choked down the revolt but they admit that Mr. Lewis has made himself spokesman for workers' discontent everywhere. No one is now more anxious than they that Mr. Lewis be defeated.

In the second place, with Mr. Lewis now realigned with the American Federation of Labor, C. I. O. leaders expect membership raids and jurisdictional battles in a few months. They believe them inevitable. They may not come while the war lasts, but the military peace, they believe, will bring quick labor war. John L. Lewis, they believe, is out to smash the C. I. O., which he founded. Leaders wouldn't acknowledge it, but some of them are worried.

This partly accounts for C. I. O. support of Mr. Lewis' principal present antagonist, Franklin D. Roosevelt. Philip Murray, President of the C. I. O., yesterday branded the Roosevelt stabilization program as "unworkable" and "impracticable," but he had nothing but praise for Mr. Roosevelt himself. The convention gave perfunctory homage to Mr. Roosevelt by rising when his message was read, but its real enthusiasm is being reserved for Vice-President Henry Wallace, who makes an important address here tomorrow.

Mr. Murray is doing his best to direct the off-the-record criticism of the Roosevelt administration here away from the President to Congress: "Congress has fought subsidies," Mr. Murray charges, "Congress has fought labor while labor was supporting our Commander in Chief."

In his message to the convention, Mr. Roosevelt warned that new labor contributions to the war effort may be at hand:

"Today," he said, "we have reached the point when it is essential to stabilize the personnel and employment around any given plant, to reduce the turnover and to keep the same people at the same job so far as is humanly possible. This will often mean considerable sacrifice to individuals."

Contrary to this, Mr. Murray has indicated that the C. I. O. will continue to oppose any proposal to freeze workmen to their jobs.

Oppose Strikes

The C. I. O. leadership has opposed strikes from the start of the war, and is proud of its record in dramatic contradistinction to the Lewis coal stoppage. The convention yesterday reaffirmed its work pledge in strongest terms. A strike or stoppage, it declared, "assists our enemies" and endangers the lives of "our men."

"We must recognize that the enemies of our war effort are constantly seeking to provoke labor into engaging in strikes.

"The C. I. O. hereby reaffirms its solemn pledge without any qualifications or conditions that for the duration of the war there must not be any strike or stoppage of work."

Mr. Murray announced that the dues-paying membership of the C. I. O. is now 5,285,000.

Estimates of A. F. of L. membership, with accession of the Lewis mine workers, are around 7,000,000.

C. I. O.'s hostility to the stabilization program found an ally today in a statement for the convention by James G. Patton, President of the National Farmers Union. As he summed it up:

"Wages have been stabilized, some prices have been stabilized, other prices have not, profits continue to snowball and the House Ways and Means Committee is now considering another spare-the-rich-and-soak-the-poor tax program." His statement charged bluntly that Mr. Roosevelt had "not provided the driving leadership on the home front that would have compelled adoption and enforcement of the whole indivisible anti-inflation program a year ago."

WPB Sees Lack Of Machinery Parts in 1944

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2 (AP)—High officials of the War Production Board say that ball bearings, gears, axle and transmission assemblies will have the featured roles in the "bottlenecks of 1944."

They will supplant equipment for aviation gasoline and synthetic rubber plants and ship machinery parts, which were 1943's major production headaches.

Informed sources say these factors have boomed demand: (1) Military trucks have had to take over the whole burden of front-line supply as the Nazis obliterated railroads in their retreat; (2) requirements for amphibious landing equipment have been expanded in the light of 1943 experience; (3) domestic truck transport faces a breakdown without major replacements; (4) plane requirements, which compete with trucks and amphibious craft for similar or identical components, show no sign of diminishing.

Shortages of manpower, facilities and materials—in that order—are the greatest threats to the components program, in the view of WPB executives.

The raw materials problem is least pressing. Scarcity of metals was the big bottleneck of 1941-42, but now there are surpluses of some metals, and supplies of all others are in sight for high-priority 1944 needs.

R. Lawrence Vaniman, Director of WPB's Automotive Division, is now in Detroit on a tour of automotive production centers surveying facilities.

When WPB converted the automobile industry to war production in March, 1942, enough truck assembly lines were retained to fill military truck requirements as of 1942, plus a margin of safety. No such expansion of truck equipment as now seems necessary was envisioned.

Combat experience has shown that every truck must have a full set of axle and transmission replacements, which doubles a production load already more than doubled by conversion from civilian to military trucks. Two-wheel-drive civilian trucks require only one transmission. Four, six and eight-wheel-drive military trucks require two, three or four transmission assemblies, plus 100 per cent replacements.

Purchases of Nazi Re-Migration Marks Lead to FBI Arrests

WASHINGTON (AP)—A telltale list of purchasers of German "re-migration marks" has resulted in the apprehension of 923 enemy aliens by the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

Director J. Edgar Hoover said that some of the most dangerous German aliens in the United States first came to the attention of the F. B. I. because their names appeared on the list of purchasers of "rueckwanderer marks." Of those apprehended, 726 have been interned or paroled and 72 released, while 125 cases are pending.

The sale of rueckwanderer marks, which could be spent only in Germany, began in the United States in May, 1936, and continued until June, 1941, when a presidential proclamation froze such foreign remittances.

Mr. Hoover said the entire program was controlled by the German Ministry of Economics in an effort to obtain foreign exchange. Purchasers of the re-migration marks," according to Mr. Hoover, included many naturalized citizens as well as German aliens in this country. Two of the eight German saboteurs who came to this country by submarine in June, 1942, had purchased the exchange when previously in this country, while several convicted German spies also had invested American dollars. (Six of the eight saboteurs were executed, the other two receiving long prison sentences.)

Purchasers of rueckwanderer marks were credited at a designated German bank at a preferential rate of 4.1 reichsmarks per dollar, as compared with the then prevailing exchange rate of 2.48 reichsmarks per dollar.

President Seizes Coal Mines; Men Ordered Back to Shafts

Continued from Page 1

up its mind whether or not to accept the NWLB's Illinois-compromise formula and end the strike.

"Coal must be mined; the enemy does not wait," the President declared, and gave the order under which Mr. Ickes, as Solid Fuels Co-ordinator, took possession of the more than 3,000 mines for the second time since May 1. Mr. Ickes immediately designated the mine company heads as operating managers for the Government and instructed them to fly the American Flag over the seized pits and post notices of Government control.

Mr. Ickes issued a statement after conferring with Mr. Lewis in which he warned that unless production was resumed quickly it might be necessary to institute a share-the-coal program among householders to protect the homes of war workers.

The Policy Committee originally had scheduled its meeting for 11 a. m. yesterday, but the members finally convened at 3 p. m. only to adjourn at 4:30 o'clock after instructing a subcommittee of union district presidents to study the situation and report back at 4 p. m. today. It was not clear to Administration officials whether Mr. Lewis postponed action to force the President's hand or not, but the White House decided quickly on mine seizure to avoid further loss of coal.

In handling this coal strike, unlike that of May 1, Mr. Ickes possesses the power to negotiate a contract with the miners.

President's Statement

President Roosevelt's statement on seizure of the coal mines:

"For some time we have not been producing the coal which we need to fight the war. When we should be working to increase to the utmost the production of coal, production has stopped because of the failure of the miners to return to their work.

"I have been obliged to direct the Secretary of the Interior to take immediate possession of the mines and to operate them for the Government.

"Because I appreciate the desire of the miners to work under a contract, I have authorized the Secretary of the Interior to enter into collective-bargaining contracts with representatives of the miners to govern the terms and conditions of employment during the period of Government operation. Such contracts will be made in accordance with the recent opinion of the National War Labor Board and will be subject to its approval in accordance with the provision of the War Labor Disputes Act.

Ordered to Work

"As President of the United States and as Commander-in-Chief of the armed forces, I call upon every miner to return without a day's delay to the mines.

"The grievances of the miners have been heard. They have been fairly dealt with. The Government offers the miners a fair contract. They have no right in wartime to refuse to work under it.

"Coal must be mined. The enemy does not wait. The failure to mine coal at this critical moment is impeding the prosecution of the war and endangering the lives of our sons and brothers, the sons and brothers of the miners, on the battlefields.

"The mines will be opened by the Government on Wednesday morning. Every miner will be expected to be at his post of duty, ready to work for his government."

Stoppages Increase

Except for the clause relating to signing a contract, the Executive order issued last night was virtually identical with the May 1 order. In ending the earlier strike last June, Mr. Lewis stated the miners were willing to work for the Government, but not for the operators, until Oct. 31.

As that day approached, mine stoppages began in Alabama and spread to other States until today, except for a handful of nonunion mines and a few controlled by the Progressive Mine Workers, practically no coal was mined in the United States. A survey of the coal fields showed that 190,000 miners were idle in Pennsylvania, 130,000 in West Virginia, 41,000 in Kentucky, 18,000 in Virginia, and the rest in scattered fields.

With the walkout nearly 100 per cent effective, the war-vital steel industry will be forced to curtail operation of blast furnaces and steel mills unless the back-to-work movement is unprecedentedly swift. At Birmingham, Ala., one mill reported only enough fuel to last through the day, while at Pittsburgh stock piles were reported for 5 to 17 days. Inadequate civilian coal supplies were reported throughout New England and at Detroit, Pittsburgh, and cities in Ohio, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas and Colorado.

Draft Board 'Strike'

LITTLE FALLS, Minn., Nov. 2 (AP)—The Morrison County Draft Board announced it would refuse to process any more men for induction "until all strikes are settled for the duration."

The four-man board made its stand known in a statement forwarded to State Selective Service Headquarters at Saint Paul, to President Roosevelt and to Representative Harold Knutson (R) of Minnesota and Senator Joseph H. Ball (R) of Minnesota.

Board members are Adolph Peterson, retired road contractor; A. L. Christianson, retired creamery man; George W. Merkling and John H. Hanfler, farmers.

"We, the members of the Morrison County Board," the statement read, "wish to go on record as refusing to process any more men for induction until all strikes are settled for the duration.

"If a million men can go on strike, who is going to support the soldiers already in the armed forces? Why put more men into the service if we cannot take care of those already in."

News and Comment About Business and Finance

World System Is Seen Moving Again Into Scarcity Economy

(First of a series of articles on the postwar international trade and credit outlook:)

By Harold Fleming
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—This follows the recent series of articles on this page from October 1 through 7 on "functional finance," which developed the idea that the post-war domestic economy in the United States would probably be dominated by the desire for full employment; that full employment would require inflationary policies; that inflationary policies would entail continued rationing to civilians or at least allocation of major raw materials to industry, and that this rationing and/or allocations would in turn, in combination with inflation, provide a sensible and durable economic system outlasting the immediate postwar years.

The major novelty of this prospective system, which might be called an "inflation-and-allocation" system, would be that it would be permeated by apparent scarcity rather than by apparent surplus, or in other words that effective demand would be habitually in excess of productive capacity instead of below it. This would in substance be a continuance of the present wartime economy, in which everything appears to be scarce, and it would amount to a reversal of the pre-war "normal" peacetime economy in which nearly everything appeared to be excessive, or in other words, in which supply habitually outran demand.

Revolutionary Meanings

Such a change in global as in domestic trade, would of course have revolutionary meanings. In world relations, it would mean, for instance, that there would be comparatively no resistance to imports, and comparatively no pressure to find export markets. Whereas the tendency for a generation has been to raise tariff walls, discourage imports, demand gold instead, dump products abroad and devalue currencies for that purpose.

The general tendency with a "scarcity system" would instead be to raze tariff walls, to encourage imports, prefer to import goods over gold, to curb exports unless some early and tangible quid pro quo for them was in sight, and to hold up the value of one's own currency and force down that of the foreigner. In all of this such a system would quite closely resemble the present wartime global economy, in which imports are vastly preferred over exports, and goods and services are sent out not for money but in the hope of an early return in the form of military help.

Few people, probably, would deny that this is probably the picture of global trade relations in the immediate postwar future. For two or three years at least there can be little doubt that world economy will be dominated by acute and painful shortages. A brief synopsis of these follows: They are so bad that even those who think that the American domestic economy, least hurt by the war, will shortly return to its prewar surplus basis, hardly expect the rest of the world to do so for several years.

The real argument comes on whether the scarcity basis will continue to dominate world economy after the ravages of war are made up and the world is "back on its feet."

First, however, there follows a brief survey of the colossal vacuum of goods and services likely to dominate world trade relations for a couple of years after the last gun is fired.

Colossal Shortages Seen

Food is one impending shortage. Even the United States, best-eating of the nations, is on food rations. There never has been enough food in the world anyway. Some 300,000,000 people are probably under-nourished in Europe and Russia and a score of millions apiece in the provinces of Honan in China and Bengal in India. Meat is a luxury now everywhere north of the equator; the world's wheat surplus is melting, fats and oils are scarce, and the return of 50,000,000 deadweight tons of cargo space to peacetime use will only palliate the situation, not cure it.

Devastation of homes and plants means another great demand. It has been on a vastly larger scale than in World War I, when it was limited to Northern France and there totaled little more than a year's normal capacity of the French construction industry. The damage in Russia must run to $25,000,000,000 and to an equal amount in Europe, with Warsaw, Rotterdam, Belgrade, Hamburg, the Rhur cities, Naples, and an unknown future toll of cities to be rebuilt, to say nothing of the British loss of perhaps $1,000,000,000 in urban destruction.

Postponed civilian requirements are another prospective demand. Compared with World War I, living standards were much higher to start with, yet have been cut to a much lower level than 1918 in many countries. Deferred demand should appear not only in North America and Europe but even in comparatively nonbelligerent areas like South America.

There is a great vacuum of civilian machinery and rolling stock. This means only deferred maintenance in the United States, but it results also from large destruction on an increasing scale eastward from Britain, across the Continent, into Russia, and in the Far East in China. Farm machinery is particularly needed almost everywhere.

Big Postwar Demand

Added to all these, popular imagination the world around can add to the heavy postwar demand for goods and services. The popular desire for a new world of better living standards is strong. Political changes have released this imagination in the effective sense that the attitude of the common people after the war toward their statesmen is likely to be that living standards must be raised even above pre-war levels "or else." This goes probably also for the Ethiopians, Persians, Malayans, Indians, and Burmans, while the Chinese peasant will probably want to add that fabled inch to the tail of his shirt which will keep the world's textile factories busy for some time.

There will, of course, also be many surpluses. There might be too much rubber, what with competing natural and GR-S. There are large idle stocks now of long staple cotton in Peru, coffee in Brazil, and wheat and corn in Argentina; and there will be a big pool of available general-purpose machine tools in the United States, perhaps some excess of ugly duckling 11-knot cargo ships and certainly thousands of old bombers and fighter planes to beat into plowshares or tractors.

Yet nearly all signs seem to say that—at least for some months and years after the war—the shortages will be far outweigh and swallow up the surpluses, as they did in 1919 and 1920. Some of the above-named surpluses are due solely to shipping shortage, like those of cotton, coffee and grain in South America. It is very likely that the machine-tool surplus in the United States may melt away as ships are available to carry the tools to the machine-hungry areas of Europe and Asia. It may not be so long before the Javanese are no longer willing to produce native rubber for the prewar Japanese wage, or they may turn to the more needed cultivation of rice; and all the world is now badly short of rubber.

The economic world is not likely to stay half shortage, half surplus. It has not done so in the past; it has been all of one piece. It all shifted to shortage-economy in World War I, and it all shifted back to a surplus-economy in 1920 and 1921.

The United States began with the defense program to shift again to a shortage-economy. Before the change there were too many crops, too many men, too many machines; after the shift occurred, it was only a matter of time until there were "not enough" of any of these things—or, in others words, until buying power had outrun production in virtually all fields. It was three years from all-surplus to all-scarcity—but the change was all-out.

In short, the world economy for a time after the war will be one of vast shortages, ample demand, and heavy movements of goods and machinery. It will probably be characterized by continued inflationary forces, curbed and channeled however by the rationing of goods to civilians, the allocation of materials to industry, and the clocking of exports of international control agencies.

But after that, what? When the hungry are fed, the people are sheltered, and the swords are beaten back into plowshares, tractors, and factories, will the "scarcity economy" be continued or will the world go back to the "normalcy" of tariffs, import quotas, export subsidies, competitive devaluations, and all the other paraphernalia of the perverse, paradoxical, and pernicious prewar power politics of a "surplus economy"?

(To be continued)

Trading in Cotton Futures Resumed In Bombay Market

BOMBAY (AP)—Trading in cotton futures, banned five months ago by the Government because of wild speculation, has been resumed under tight restrictions.

Transactions may be made through only one of India's five cotton exchanges, the East India Cotton Association, with headquarters here.

Principal condition prescribed by the Government includes a minimum price fixed at 400 rupees (about $130) per candy (one candy equals two bales of 398 pounds each). A maximum price was set at 550 rupees (about $180) per candy.

Any trader dealing in futures must place a deposit of 25 rupees (about $8) a bale with the East India Cotton Association.

When prices reach the ceiling, futures trading will stop automatically. The Government then will be free to requisition cotton stocks at ceiling prices, less a discount of about 4 per cent.

The object of control is to insure adequate supplies of raw cotton to the mill industry at a price permitting stabilization of prices of finished cloth.

India's current cotton crop is estimated at more than 5,000,000 bales. Indian mills expect to use 4,500,000 bales.

A. O. Smith Given Big Order for Pipe

NEW YORK (AP)—A. O. Smith Company announced receipt of a $10,000,000 order for 900 miles of 24-inch welded pipe for a line to be built by the Tennessee Gas & Transmission Co., of Houston, Texas.

The A. O. Smith Co. manufactures large diameter welded steel pipe for the gas and oil industries with principal plant in Milwaukee, Wis.

Industry Asked To Reduce Use Of Natural Gas

WASHINGTON (AP) — Critical shortages of natural gas for industrial use in the Appalachian Area have caused the Office of War Utilities to order all industrial consumers who have standby facilities for burning residual fuel oil not to use natural gas between Nov. 15, 1943, and March 31, 1944.

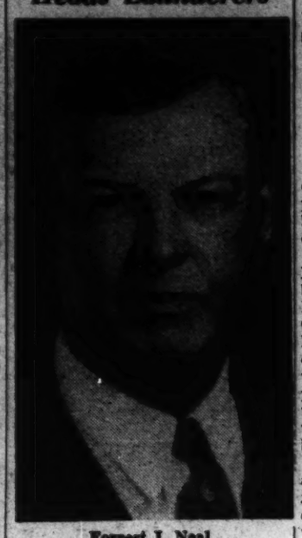
J. A. Krug, OWU Director, said industries in the area face shortages of gas this coming winter estimated at between 12,000,000,000 and 18,000,000,000 cubic feet. He added that enforced use of residual fuel oil by all plants having alternate facilities will save an estimated 10,000,000,000 cubic feet in the course of the winter.

Mr. Krug reported that the war industries in the Appalachian area, which are responsible for 28 per cent of the nation's war production, have increased their use of natural gas by one-third since the start of the war. Present supplies are obtained from the Oriskany field in West Virginia and by diversion from the Panhandle-Eastern pipeline running from Amarillo, Texas, to Detroit, Mich.

The OWU has also issued certificates for materials to the Tennessee Gas & Transmission Company for a pipeline from Corpus Christi, Texas, to West Virginia, which will be completed to bring 200,000,000 cubic feet of gas daily into the Appalachian area by the winter of 1944-45.

The area affected by the order requiring the switch to residual fuel oil includes the States of Ohio, Pennsylvania, Maryland, New York, Virginia, West Virginia, the District of Columbia and the Kentucky counties of Bourbon, Boyd, Bracken, Bullitt, Campbell, Carter, Clark, Fayette, Floyd, Franklin, Greenup, Hardin, Harrison, Jefferson, Johnson, Kenton, Knott, Lawrence, Lewis, Martin, Mason, Magoffin, Meade, Menifee, Montgomery, Morgan, Pendleton, Pike, Scott, Shelby and Woodford.

Heads Launderers



Forrest I. Neal

Of Old Colony Laundries, Quincy, Mass., elected president of the American Institute of Laundering, succeeding Frank J. Ryan of Kalamazoo, Mich.

The Week in Wall Street

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

The stock market averages last week moved inconsequently up and then down by about the same amount, ending a month of trading which was not only the smallest since last November but was almost entirely without trend. The only bullish sign in the market's action appears to be the fact that individual securities keep pushing up to new highs even though the averages get nowhere.

Last week volume was increased somewhat over recent weeks by a phenomenal upswing in the liquor distillery shares On the week alone American Distilling rose 18 points, Park & Tilford 9½ and Schenley 2¾, while on the month American Distilling was up 37 points to 62¾, Brown Forman Distillers ended the month at 27¼ against 10¼ at the end of September, and Park & Tilford was up about 15 points in a month to around 45. This is one of the sharpest group rises on the market in many years.

The immediate reason for the rise appears to be a widespread merger movement in which the larger companies are buying the smaller companies. Back of this, however, lies the present tight situation in the nation's industrial alcohol supply, as outlined by a WPB official before the Senate Agricultural Committee about a fortnight ago. At the beginning of this year it had been expected that butadiene requirements for synthetic rubber would take large quantities of alcohol, but the rubber program was delayed in starting.

For a time the over-all demand for industrial alcohol lagged considerably behind supply. At that time there was much talk of a "distillers' holiday" in which they would return temporarily to the making of whisky and gin. Now, however, the synthetic rubber program is to begin taking large quantities of butadiene, which put a severe strain on the country's alcohol supplies and there will be no beverage alcohol-making "holiday" for the duration.

Earnings Trend Higher

Supplies are very short and some people say that the rise in distillers' shares was "overdue." A further reason for the rise is that when a big company buys a little company and its inventories, the tax on the appreciation of those inventories is only the capital gains tax of 25 per cent, whereas if they were sold in the regular course of business the tax would be the usual corporation normal-and-surtax and excess profits tax.

Other special situations were continued strength in domestic telegraph securities, in the oils due to the abandonment of the proposed Rockefeller sale of oil shares, and in public utility preferred stock.

The market virtually ignored the run of comparatively favorable third quarter earnings statements, featured by U. S. Steel's report of third quarter earnings of $19,000,000 against $12,600,000 in the same period of 1942, which after preferred dividends means $1.48 on the common against $.72. General Motors also reported $40,000,000 in the third quarter against $35,000,000 in the same period of 1942, which comes to 87 cents against 77 cents.

Although Bethlehem reported third quarter earnings down a tiny fraction from the same period of 1942, and du Pont reported only $11,400,000 against $18,600,000, the general trend of third quarter earnings seems to be running notably above the same period last year. This gain, due chiefly to the absence of tax increase this year and to the further rise in the volume of war business, is, of course, still subject to change as a result of renegotiation, subsequent tax change, or retroactive wage increases.

It is nevertheless a considerably better showing than the Street guessed at the turn of the year. At that time most guessers thought that corporation net earnings had reached their peaks in 1942 and for various reasons were on the downgrade. This opinion lasted well into the year, for the superiority by and large of first quarter 1943 earnings was attributed to the drag of conversion costs in the first full quarter after Pearl Harbor, and it was only when second quarter earnings also showed comparatively favorable results that the general view changed.

The market sat tight and ignored both such favorable items as the Russian gains and such unfavorable general news items as the pending coal strike.

For the first time since the days of the buttonwood tree the Stock Exchange permitted trading after three o'clock. A New York State air raid drill stopped trading at 2:38 p. m., Eastern War Time, and lasted until about three. At 2:59 the Exchange announced that trading would be resumed at 3:20 and continued until 3:40. Suspension of trading shortly before the close on a previous air raid drill had considerably embarassed the books.

Sees Inflation Gap Smaller

The Journal of Commerce estimated last week that the Treasury might squeeze by until April before it launches its Fourth War Loan, on this basis. Working balance is now $20 billion, and war bond sales in November and December should go to $3 billion, giving the Treasury $23 billion with which to meet a deficit currently running below estimates or at around $5 billion a month. On March 15 income taxes are due; and though this is cutting it fine, the Treasury might sell certificates to the Fed to bridge the gap.

The Reserve Board guesses that the "inflation gap" may be smaller than figured so far. It found the proportion of "net demand deposits" in the commercial banks held by individuals (as against incorporated and unincorporated businesses) to be smaller than anticipated.

Tanners and hide merchants are wroth over the scarcity of hides and the apparent terms under which purchases in South America are to be allocated between the United States and Britain. . . . The National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc., issued an innocuous-sounding rule that "it shall be deemed conduct inconsistent with just and equitable principles of trade for a member to enter into any transaction with a customer in any security at any price not reasonably related to the current market price of the security." Many in the trade, however, read this to ban mark-ups over 5 per cent and don't like it at all.

The Investment Bankers' Association will hold its second abbreviated wartime annual conference, at the Waldorf-Astoria, Wednesday through Friday. As last year, a number of Government officials will be there, this time including Fred Vinson, Stabilizer. A feature will be a forum on war financing and the investment market after the war. H. F.

New Credit Unit Formed by G. E.

NEW YORK (AP)—The General Electric Co has announced organization of the General Electric Credit Corp., to finance purchases of products of the parent company and associates. The new company is organized under New York state banking laws and will replace the General Electric Contracts Corp.

Immediate function of the new company will be to provide financing for war construction and production in connection with contracts involving use of General Electric products. In the postwar period the company will provide for financing of consumer goods.

Business Urged To Prepare For Postwar Drop

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 2—A recommendation that industry prepare now for a business decline between 1944 and 1946 which may cause the loss of employment to 12,000,000 persons was made by Leon Henderson, chairman of the board of editors of the Research Institute of America and formerly Office of Price Administration head, in an interview here yesterday. Leo Cherne, executive secretary of the Institute, also participated in the press conference on the subject, "Your Business After the War," a special analysis issued by the organization.

Mr. Henderson saw public works as a "weak reed" on which to lean inasmuch as any such program could not be the quick energizer that will be needed to keep the national economy on a sound basis.

Planning for 3 Phases

Assuming that the German phase of the war will be over some time between the spring and fall of next year and that the Pacific war will be won a year later, the Institute urged its members to arrange their postwar planning in three divisions: (1) the period until the end of the war with Germany; (2) the interval between Germany's defeat and the victory over Japan, and (3) the initiation of the peacetime era.

The study envisaged an enormous continuing demand for production of war materials and continuing changes in production demands until the European war is won. It voiced the belief that a sharp drop in output of many major ground weapons, clothing and similar quartermaster equipment may be expected next spring, with a switch to production of air and naval weapons for use in the Pacific.

Simultaneous with the decline in straight military production, manufacture to meet reoccupation and rehabilitation needs for heavy industrial machinery, production equipment, material for air depots, sub-bases and docks will increase, the study finds. Other demands will be for housing materials, water supply equipment, and power machinery.

Little for Civilians

The analysis did not foresee an early substantial increase in the production of civilian supplies, qualifying this, however, with the statement that where labor is available, a gradual increase in output of materials like textiles and other products which do not compete for scarce materials and necessities, such as farm machinery, railroad equipment, alarm clocks, and razor blades, may be expected.

Mr. Henderson declared that the political atmosphere of this country in the period covered by the study does not permit the visualization of a postwar outlook as "encouraging" as England's.

"In England," he continued, "the Conservative Party expects to be in control in that period and already is laying the groundwork for its attitude toward aviation, shipping, cartels and the concessions it will make toward social security. With the looming fights on taxes, subsidies and other questions, we will be progressing through this three-year period lacking a clear cut majority in Congress which can take definite action on the problems."

Both Mr. Henderson and Mr. Cherne admonished business men against expecting a "boom" in postwar consumer demand, asserting that such a "deflationary trend" as they foresaw might arise from fear of unemployment, insecurity, and a desire by the consumers to hold on to cash and savings "to see what happens tomorrow."

Anti-Trust Hearing On Insurance Nov. 3

WASHINGTON (AP)—Chairman Van Nuys (D) of Indiana has called a final Senate Judiciary Committee hearing for Wednesday on a bill to exempt insurance companies from regulation under Federal anti-trust laws.

The measure, sponsored by Senators Van Nuys and Senator Bailey (D) of North Carolina, grew out of anti-trust proceedings instituted by the Department of Justice against a group of Southeastern fire insurance companies.

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Harvard Coach Has Some Fun And Then None

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

In one way Coach Henry Lamar of Harvard is having a lot of fun out of this football season. In another way he's not.

Working with his kids—and the boys who report at Soldiers Field these days are just that—is swell, he says. But scouting his coming opponents as he has been doing the three weeks Harvard has been idle has been something less than an enjoyable experience.

"I saw Camp Edwards, whom we face Saturday, against Worcester Tech last Saturday, and I saw Tufts—whom we play Nov. 13—Sunday. When I got home Sunday night I went to the movies instead of studying what I had seen," he declared yesterday noon at the weekly luncheon of local grid writers at the Kenmore. "It was too much to think about."

Out Again Yesterday

Only yesterday did Henry have his boys out for practice again after a layoff of three weeks due to examinations. And he has only this week to round out his squad for the return game with Camp Edwards in the Stadium Saturday.

"Yes, I know we beat them 7-0 earlier this fall," Dick Harlow's successor declared, "but we have lost four boys from that team—Lauterbach, Mallet, Hibbard and Anderson. They were all starters and the only new boy I know who is reporting this week is Paul Perkins, a substitute last year who had to study earlier this season. Perkins kicks and passes fairly well, and I guess he has had about as much experience as anyone on the squad."

As it happened, about 25 boys reported to Lamar and Floyd Stahl yesterday afternoon for the resumption of practice, a surprise to the coaches who had issued the call but who even at noontime did not know whether a single boy would be able to make it or not.

"The way the team shapes up now," said Henry, "Perkins will step into Lauterbach's spot in the backfield, Wally Trumbull will move into Anderson's position at quarterback, and Bob Merrill and Jim Waterhouse will take over at tackle in place of Mallett and Hibbard. Trumbull, Merrill and Waterhouse were all first-string replacements at those positions.

Donovan at Center

"The rest of the line-up will be the same as before: Gleeson and Bresnahan at ends, King and Mroz at guards, Donovan at center, and Henry and Warren at the halfbacks."

Lamar had some of his fun kidding with Lieut. Clell Barton, coach of the Edwards eleven, who inserted himself into the line-up against W. P. I. Said Henry with a twinkle in his eye, "You know the rules forbid coaching from the sidelines, but here is a coach who goes right onto the field to coach his team. I am going to raise a point of order with the referees on that next Saturday."

Clell had some fun with Lamar. "We've saved a few of our better boys for you, Henry," he said with a smile, "and I expect we'll do just a little better than we did in our last meeting. We're coming up here to beat you. I asked my squad of 35 for a show of hands on that. There were 36 hands in the air. The 36th belonged to me."

Showed Annoyance

Lieutenant Barton showed annoyance at criticism leveled at Edwards that the boys were not in condition. "They get as much conditioning work as anybody," he said, "maybe more. Besides all their Army hiking and setting-up exercises, they also get plenty of laps around the field at football practice. Their main trouble is that they are not smart enough to adjust their offensive blocking assignments to the various defenses they run up against."

Lew Manly threw many verbal bouquets to his Tufts eleven for its victory over Coast Guard Sunday. "I have a lot of admiration for that team," he said. "It played one of its best games and the line really went to town. I really think that team played as well as any team I have coached at Tufts."

Praise for De Teso

Manly had special praise for his smallish center, Tony De Teso, who starts midshipman's training in the South Friday. "Tony was as responsible as any Tufts man on the field for the way the game turned out," Lew declared. "I was also pleased with the work of Alan Sampson at end, and with that of Walter Lonergan at tackle."

Visitors to the gathering included Charlie Peterson, the veteran billiard expert who has been touring Army camps ever since Pearl Harbor. To date he has given exhibitions in 361 camps, posts, and stations. Before Pearl Harbor he used to visit 600 or 700 colleges a year. He is President of the National Billiard Association.

Eddie Doherty, B. C. all-everything, again gave his excellent imitation of Frank Leahy. Paul Swaffield, veteran referee, related some of his evperiences in the Holy Cross-Colgate game Saturday.

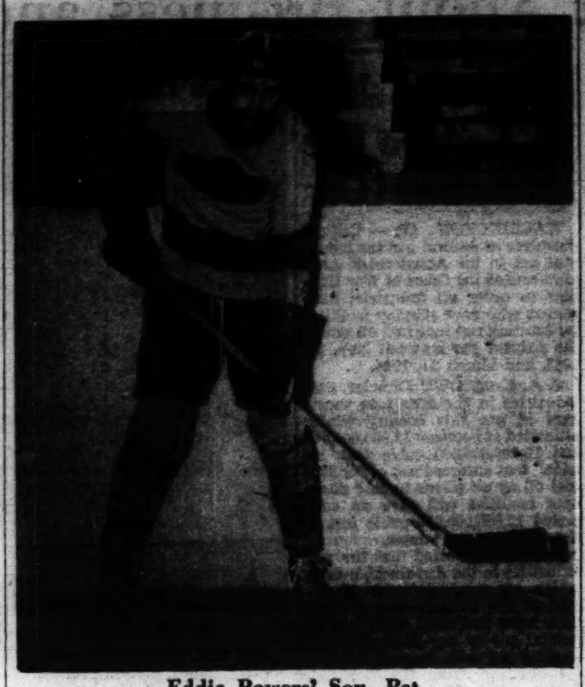
Hockey Starts Well

NEW YORK, Nov. 2 (AP)—All attendance records in the National Hockey League may be broken this season judging by the turnouts that sa wthe four opening games last week end at Toronto, Montreal, Detroit and Chicago. An average of 13,246 paid to see each game.

Ken Sears 1-A

FORT WORTH, Texas, Nov. 2 (AP)—Kenneth (Little Ziggy) Sears, member of the New York Yankee catching staff, said he has been classified 1-A by his Selective Service Board and will report at Dallas Saturday for induction.

Remember His Dad?



Eddie Powers' Son, Pat

Eddie Powers was a pretty popular fellow around Boston in the days when he coached the Boston Tigers, and he will be remembered as the hockey expert who sponsored Dit Clapper of the Bruins. Latest Powers to appear on the local scene is his boy, Paddy, or Pat as he is called now. Pat, who belongs to the Bruins, will play with the Olympics for seasoning this winter.

Breaking the Ice

By Campbell

Olympics Start Arena Workouts

Bolstered by the acquisition of 12 young hockey players belonging to Boston Bruins, the amateur Boston Olympics opened their local practice sessions last night at the Arena in preparation for their first Eastern League game at Philadelphia Saturday.

Altogether more than a score of aspirants reported to Coach Hago Harrington, including such team veterans as Ty Andersen, Gerry Desrosiers, Gerry Bauer, and Bob Jeremiah. Hago said he hopes to hold daily workouts until the team leaves for Philadelphia Saturday morning.

The group of Bruins who will form the basis of the Olympics this season are all young, with the exception of Goalie Maurice Courteau, who has several seasons of amateur hockey behind him. At the Bruins' fall training camp Courteau was No. 1 man for Frankie Brimsek's job until Manager Art Ross signed Bert Gardiner, an experienced professional.

Six of the newcomers hail from Regina where they played with the Abbotts last winter. They include Al Staseson, right wing; Alan Rittenger, right wing; Russ Kopak, center; Fernie Flamon, defense; Andy Mador, left wing; and Joe Schmidt, brother of Johnny who played with the Bruins' Sprout Line last season.

Of the others Pat Powers, son of the former Boston Tigers' coach Eddie, hails from Toronto; Aldo Palazzari comes from Brimsek's home town of Eveleth, Minn.; Al Stanley is from Timmons, Ont., and Marty Madore and Tom Brennan, who played for Philadelphia Falcons last year, come from Montreal and Philadelphia respectively.

Can Be Summoned

All of the boys sent to the Olympics for seasoning by the Bruins are on call, and can be summoned by the pro organization any time. Their status is the same as that of Jack McGill, Clare Martin, Lloyd Gronsdahl, and Jake Wade who were pulled up from the Olympics two seasons ago to replace the Krauts, and of Red Anderson, who was called up to help the Bruins at defense in the Stanley Cup play-offs last spring.

All of the newcomers, with the exception of the 195-pound Powers, are slight, and Hugo believes the team will be one of smartness and speed rather than one of heavy checking, such as Olympic teams have been famous for in the past. He thinks it will get under way slowly because so many of the boys are inexperienced, but believes it will pick up rapidly because of the talent of the youngsters.

* * *

Meanwhile the Bruins are preparing for an exhibition game with Cornwall Flyers tonight before stepping into their second league game against Toronto Maple Leafs at Toronto Saturday evening. Ab De Marco, Jack Crawford, and Don Gallinger, injured in the opener with Canadiens last Saturday, have been sent on to Toronto for a rest. Art Jackson and Johnny Wilkinson will also miss tonight's game because of personal business. If De Marco, Crawford, and Gallinger are not able to play against the Leafs, it is possible Ross may call up one or two of his charges with the Olympics.

* * *

Bruins believe that Canadiens will be one of the strongest teams in the league this winter, chiefly through the strength acquired in Murph Chamberlain, Phil Watson, Fernand Majeau, Bill Durnan, and the return to action of Maurice Richard, out of action last winter with a broken leg after having made a good start toward winning the rookie award. Clapper and Gardiner drew much praise for their work in that opening game. Canadiens will oppose Bruins in their first home game at Boston Garden Nov. 16.

* * *

Briefs: Des Smith, who has joined the Montreal Army team, is due to get his commission shortly . . . The N. H. L. is being criticized for luring juvenile players away from the classroom or war industries by Russell Stanley, Past President of the Dominion and District League. Agreeing with him is Dr. W. G. Hardy, former President of the C. A. H. A.

Purdue Climbs to 2d Place

NEW YORK, Nov. 2 (AP)—Purdue climbed to second place behind Notre Dame in the weekly Associated Press poll today following a week end in which Army and Navy, erstwhile threats to Irish prestige, were unable to maintain the pace.

Notre Dame again monopolized the first-place votes, getting 97 of a possible 101. The remaining four were divided equally by Pennsylvania and Southern California.

The Boilermakers, cross-state neighbors of the South Bend outfit, shot to second from fourth a week ago by drubbing Wisconsin, 32 to 0, while Navy was humiliated by the Irish, 33 to 6, and Army was held to a 13-to-13 tie by Pennsylvania.

Navy Skidded

Navy skidded all the way from third to seventh with the unbeaten, untied, and unscored on Trojans of Southern California grabbing fourth behind Army. Pennsylvania is fifth best in the opinion of the typewriter experts, with Iowa Pre-Flight, Michigan, Duke, and College of Pacific filling out the top ten.

The leading teams, counting 10 points for a first-place vote, nine for second, etc. (first-place votes shown in parentheses):

First Ten

Notre Dame (97)	1,005
Purdue	726
Army	695
Southern California (3)	668
Pennsylvania (3)	554
Michigan	470
Navy	391
Iowa Pre-Flight	276
Duke	187
College of Pacific	155

Second Ten

Washington 140, Northwestern 106, Texas 85, Del Monte Pre-Flight 57, Southwestern Institute of Louisiana 32, Texas A. & M. 22, Colorado College and Arkansas A. & M. tied at 20 each, Tulsa 19, Louisiana State 15.

Also Rans

Southwestern of Texas 13, Dartmouth 12, Great Lakes 6, Miami University (Florida) 3, De Pauw 2, St. Mary's Pre-Flight 1, Randolph Field 1, Indiana 1, Georgia Tech 1.

Princeton Coach Wants Rule For Stabilized Line

PRINCETON, N. J., Nov. 2 (AP)—Princeton University's football coach Harry A. Mahnken today advocated a gridiron rule for a stabilized six-man defense line in place of the present line which varies usually from five to seven men.

"The rules require that the team on the offense shall have seven men on the line," Mahnken said. "My proposal is that we adopt a regulation requiring a similarly stablized defensive formation."

Training a squad in the present varying defensive, the Princeton mentor declared, takes a considerable amount of time which could be used on practicing offensive plays.

The six-man defense line probably would result in more scoring, Mahnken said, "but should not affect the eventual outcome."

Cornell Star Reports

HAMILTON, N. Y., Nov. 2 (AP)—Mike Micka of Clarion, Pa., Colgate backfield star and captain of the Red Raiders, reported today to the Marine Corps at Parris Island, S. C.

Club Makers May Soon Get Forward Sign

By A. Linde Fowler
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

So many discouraging things have happened to golf clubs and golfers the last couple of years that it is pleasing, for a change, to pass along the report that manufacturers may soon get the go-ahead signal from the War Production Board to resume production and distribution of new clubs. Coupled with the concession, however, is the stipulation that the manufacturers must not hire workers who are connected with more essential industries.

This more liberal attitude on the part of the aforementioned government agency, assuming the rumor to be well founded, does not imply any diversion of new steel from essential to such nonessential channels as golf. The golf club manufacturers have had the steel and all the other needful equipment for the last year and a half but have not been allowed to assemble and distribute their product.

From Joe Conway, New England representative for one of the larger manufacturers, comes the word that there is a "crying demand" for new clubs. The sources of such demands he did not specify, but it is reasonable to suppose that there has been quite a demand for clubs and balls for golfers in the service, both among those stationed overseas and in various localities in this country. Then there are the demands of newcomers in the game, and, to some degree, though less than in normal times, the demands of old hands at the game who like to experiment with new clubs, hoping always to improve.

Empty Shelves

Many professionals have had empty club shelves in their shops for weeks past and many have considered themselves in luck when they could get stocks of new balls for their club members and other customers. Some would not even sell to guests, unless as a personal favor to an accompanying member. Some have learned that these are the days when the wholesaler is not soliciting business, but is doing a favor when he sells anything new. Some have learned, to their sorrow, that these also are the days when those who are slow in their payments, or viewed as possible defaults, are liable to have a company salesman step in their shop and demand either immediate payment for new goods in stock, or return of the merchandise. The salesman knows he has another prompt-payment customer "around the corner." The writer knows of one local professional who has two sets of new irons in his shop right now that were taken away from a pro in another State who wouldn't pay up.

There is little doubt that appeals for more clubs and balls for service training camps and for the boys overseas will increase rather than decrease, as time goes on, and that out of the war will come a big influx of golfing recruits. It is only natural that men of the Army and Navy who come in touch with such golfers-in-the-service as Bobby Jones, Sam Snead, Ben Hogan, Lawson Little, Dick Chapman, Vic Ghezzi, Johnny Fischer, Bud Ward, Ed Oliver, Jim Turnesa, Charlie Yates, Frank Strafaci and many others are bound to become interested in golf to at least some degree and a certain percentage ultimately will become downright enthusiasts.

Plane Was Lost

How these men in the service think of golf even in times of stress and danger is found in such incidents as that which befell Major Les Cottrell, former pro at Bear Hill, and Lieut. Billy Corcoran, brother of Fred and John. They were on a plane somewhere in the Middle East that "got lost" for a couple of hours, during which time they kept their spirits up by reminiscing on golf. "Right now," the major is quoted as saying, "I wouldn't mind at all being right back there at Bear Hill playing and teaching golf."

"And I'd like to be right there as your caddie," chimed in Corcoran quick as a flash.

Market Was Dull As Majors Sought Men From Minors

CHICAGO, Nov. 2 (AP) — The minor league baseball orchards apparently grew a bumper crop of lemons in 1943.

That the quality of big league talent available was limited was indicated yesterday at the annual draft meeting of major league baseball representatives. They completed their business of taking the best of the minor league pickings in 20 minutes.

The first selection in the draft was given to the New York Giants due to the absence of the Philadelphia Athletics and by their finishing in last place in the National League. The Giants, who picked off four players at the $7,500 draft price, the most of any club, selected a former player in their initial pick.

He was big Phil Weintraub, who is not a newcomer to the majors, having played with the Giants, Phillies, and Cincinnati. In recent years the veteran first baseman has played in the Pacific Coast League and American Association. His latest affiliation was with Toledo where he hit .334.

Other former big league players given new leases on their baseball life included Pitchers Ira Hutchinson, Al Epperly, and Ewald Pyle; Infielder Eddie Mayo, and Outfielders Gil English and Edwin Carnett.

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BIG cash prices for worn fur coats, chokers, scarfs, etc. J. Fox, 110 W. 34th, opp. Macy's, N. Y. C. CHelsea 4-4498.

WE PAY high cash prices for silver, bric-a-brac, paintings, furniture, art objects. NORD, 420 Madison Ave., N. Y. C. PLaza 3-1251.

European Classified

AGENCIES WANTED

SALESMAN-REPRESENTATIVE requiring additional agencies grocery and allied trades, and/or chemists; Yorkshire, England, desires contact manufacturer or sub-agent. Box W-1768, BCM/CSM, London, W. C. 1.

CLOTHES REPAIRING

RENEW-WEAR LTD., turn SUITS — COATS-JUMPERS, OVERCOATS like new, 10/- and save coupons. Post or call, 3 Broadway, Victoria Street, S. W. 1. Abbey 1348.

POST VACANT

HERTS.—Lady requires general maid or companion help; comfortable home for right applicant in happy, airy and labour-saving house. Apply Wall, Challacombe, Wellhouse Lane, Barnet, Herts. Tel. Barnet 2474.

KENT.—Kind and reliable nannie, Christian Scientist preferred, for baby girl 18 months. Box W-1369, BCM/CSM, London, W. C. 1.

ROOMS TO LET

GIFFNOCK.—Furnished rooms to let; garden; 20 minutes from town. MRS. BLYTH, 3, Eastwood Avenue, Giffnock, Glasgow.

Small Hotels and Pensions in Great Britain, Eire and Northern Ireland

ENGLAND

Bournemouth (near) BURNBRAE
Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Tite
Dudsbury Road, Ferndown, Dorset
Phone Northbourne 28

EASTBOURNE. "SORRENTO." SEASIDE RD.—Small private hotel; gas fires; h. and c. all bedrooms; nr. church, Mrs. Snell. Phone 4958.

HANTS. Knellwood House, Farnborough — First class private hotel, members of H. M. forces and their families welcomed. Miss St. John

Live in London at
STRATHCONA COURT
136, Cromwell Road, S. W. 5. WES. 1221
A visit to inspect the modern Service Rooms with the atmosphere and charm of home, would be appreciated. Reasonable terms. Spacious dining room and lounge. Cuisine speciality

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE Regent Hotel
89, Osborne Road
Good Board Residence, every comfort.
Tel. Jes. 906.

SURREY—MONKS COURT MOTEL
Resting, standing in own grounds, recently remodernised. 20 miles from London; 5-minute walk from station; from 5 guineas weekly. Resident Director, Mrs. Blanche Blyth Barnet

SOUTHPORT (Talbot Private Hotel)
Central heating, gas fires, h and c water in bedrooms; near Christian Science church entrance near Phone 300811

England

ACCRINGTON

Bailey's
For STYLE, VALUE and SERVICE in
LADIES' FASHIONS
Church St. and Holme St., Accrington

BLACKBURN

You Always Buy Better at
SELLERS the food SELLERS

BLACKPOOL

MISS F. L. SPRING
Exclusive Gowns Coats and Millinery
FUR COATS and FURS A SPECIALITY
9 QUEEN STREET
BLACKPOOL PHONE 3114

BRADFORD

WOODS
PIANOS OF QUALITY
RADIO • RECORDS
MUSIC • TUNING
9 New Victoria and 88 Sunbridge Road Bradford
Telephone 7942-3
also at
97 New St., Huddersfield
Telephone 186

SERVICE and SATISFACTION at
J. F. RHODES & SONS Ltd.
PROVISION EXPERTS
and Really High-Class Grocers
94 Kirkgate, Bradford Telephone 9788-9
Branches also at
2 and 4 Heidelberg Rd. (Toller Lane)
311 Legrams Lane, Bradford
and 48 Otley Road, Headingly Leeds

SKELTON'S
A Name Distinguished in
MEN'S WEAR OF QUALITY
GLOVES HOSIERY NECKWEAR
SHIRTS PYJAMAS ETC.
94 MARKET STREET
(Opposite Town Hall)
13 MANNINGHAM LANE
(3 Doors from Regent Cinema)
Telephone 7239

Quality—Freshness—Purity
Purchase Your
Groceries and Provisions
from
ARTHUR RHODES Ltd.
14 RAWSON PLACE
Telephone 2750-1
Also at Morecambe
Deliveries throughout the West-Riding

H. R. JACKSON
CORNER of BRIDGE ST. and TYRELL ST.
Also at 57 Sunbridge Road

China and Glass Specialists
Tel. 7459

When you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement, please mention the Monitor.

ENGLAND

BRADFORD
(Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Guiseley 270 daily except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Lovely Hairdressing Is an Expression of Beauty

Consult:
ERIC HARGREAVES
Court Hairdresser
38, Little Lane, Toller Lane Tel. 2887

Brown Muff's
of BRADFORD
Yorkshire's Famous Store
30 Departments
Offer You Highest Quality in the Most Varied Merchandise
Telephone 2890 (Fourteen Lines)

BURY

Richard Arnott LTD.
Ladies' Tailors, Outfitters and Furriers
Furs and Fur Coats
RENOVATIONS
3, Silver Street Bury 397
and 16-18, Crompton Street

DERBY

L. & F. TANNER
Ladies' and Children's
HAIRDRESSERS
10 Belper Road, Derby
Phone 4163 *Open Wednesday*
1 P. M. Saturday

Barlow & Taylor & Co. Ltd.
HIGH CLASS DRAPERS
COMPLETE OUTFITTERS
Unequalled for Household Linens
Agents for Ladies' Norvic Shoes
Gentlemen's and Boys' Outfitters
MARKET PLACE DERBY
TELEPHONE 4295-6

HALIFAX

BOOKS — STATIONERY
PRINTING
CHRISTMAS CARDS
CALENDARS
Harry Greenwood & Sons
34, Bull Green, Halifax Phone 3900

Ivy Hadfield, A.R.C.M., M.R.S.T.
Teacher of Music
Music Classes for Young Children
11 Ashbourne Grove, Halifax
Tel. 61186 Halifax
Studios: 38 Clare Rd., Halifax, Southend, Elland.

WEBSTERS'
Food Specialists for over 120 years
GROCERY, PROVISIONS, FRESH FRUIT, BAKERY and CONFECTIONERY
SILVER STREET, HALIFAX, and Branches

HARROGATE

Go to
Sergeant's
of Harrogate
Specialists in
Tailored Costumes
Coats
Exclusive Hats
Knitwear Blouses
Lingerie and Hosiery
Hand Bags Gloves
Neckwear, Scarves, etc.
Harrogate James Street Tel. 3151

PARKER'S LIBRARY
The Gift Shop
Stationery and Books
(Book Tokens Exchanged)
12, Cambridge Crescent
(Near G. P. O.)
TEL. 4535

WM. HUDSON
(Late of W. Rowntree & Sons, Ltd.)
Household and Fancy LINENS
7, Cambridge Road Tel. 2586

HUDDERSFIELD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Huddersfield 671 daily except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

GEORGE FIELD'S
for
CHRISTMAS GIFTS
Early Selection is strongly advised as stocks are limited.
15-17 John William Street
TELEPHONE 3540

Crossword Quiz Answers

S	H	A	D	O	W	S		
U	■	R	A	N	■	T		
M	S	■	N	E	W	S		
M	I	C	E	■	■	T		
E	L	A	■	C	U	E		
R	A	L	P	H	■	R		
	S	A	L	E	M			
S	■	B	Y	R	O	N		
E	T	A	■	R	O	E		
M	■	T	Y	R	E	■		
M	A	N	A	■	E	D		
E	■	O	R	E	■	L		
T	E	R	E	N	C	E		

ENGLAND

HUDDERSFIELD
(Continued)

Get That Personal Attention Which We Consider Is Your Due
GREGG'S LAUNDRY
SHEEPRIDGE
PHONE 661

KENDAL

WATSON BROS.
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Outfitters

61 Highgate Kendal
Westmerland
Tel. 343
Agents for
Dexter Stormproofs

LEEDS

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Leeds 62963, 1 to 2 p. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

EDGAR FROST
Monumental Sculptor
CROSS GATES & HALTON
Memorial Renovations and Inscriptions
Garden Ornaments
Residence "Clearway"
107, Crossgates Road
Cross Gates
LEEDS

ENGINEERS
William Shewell Ltd.
Telephone 24193
ESTABLISHED 40 YEARS
A.E.I. & G.E.C. SPECIALISTS
MACHINES AND SPECIAL PARTS
REPAIRS TO INDUSTRIAL PLANT
MOTOR REPAIRS
TELEPHONE 31188-9 EST. 1898

PEACOCK & SON, LTD.
CARPETS, LINOLEUMS, CURTAINS, LOOSE COVERS, BEDSTEADS, BEDDING, BLANKETS, SHEETS, DOWN QUILTS, ETC.
THE HEADROW & PARK ROW, LEEDS, 1

Electric Light Fittings — Fires — Radio Sets—New and Second Hand, Reading Lamps—H. T. Batteries
ARTHUR ENGLISH LTD.
Contractors for All Electrical Work
35, Merrion Street, Leeds Tel. 30177
SHOPS AT SKIPTON AND HARROGATE

THE PRESENT
with a future
YOUR PORTRAIT
by
SCRIMSHAW
The Studios, 46, Woodhouse Lane
Tel. 23047 Leeds

LIVERPOOL

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Great Crosby 3261 daily.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Clean, Sweet and White!
It's Just Come from the
SALISBURY LAUNDRY, Ltd.
Phone Waverlree 3688 198, Smithdown Rd.

When in Liverpool
Have Lunch at
COOPERS CAFÉ
Church Street

CLAY & ABRAHAM, Ltd.
87 Bold Street 46 Castle Street
23 Tithebarn Street
Perfumes, Soap and All Toilet Requirements. Cameras. Photographic Equipment and Supplies.

CHARLES & Co
THE RING SPECIALISTS
Wish to purchase Old Gold, also Silverware and Jewellery in good condition.
17, Ranelagh Street Tel. Royal 7415

Philip Son & Nephew Ltd.
7, Whitechapel, Liverpool, 1
BOOKS ON ALL SUBJECTS
STATIONERY and ARTISTS' MATERIALS
If in doubt give a Book Token 2/6 to 21/-

J. Collinson & Co
Shoe Specialists
34-36 Bold Street Royal 2618
EXCLUSIVE FOOTWEAR
Agents for Cantilever and Sir Herbert Barker Shoes

LYTHAM—ST. ANNES

Chas. Howe
Knitwear, Gloves, Hosiery, Millinery.
Orchard Road, St. Annes-on-Sea
Tel. 1066

MANCHESTER

BECKLEY'S
FOOTWEAR SPECIALISTS
Local Agents for
"Diana" "Clark's" "Moccasin"
etc.
189 Stockport Road and 84 Chapel Street Levenshulme Phone RUSholme 4246

ELOCUTION
MISS UNA RASHLEIGH
Public Reading and Speaking
All Branches of Dramatic Art
33, Blackfriars St., Manchester 3 BLA 1839

SEE NEXT PAGE

ENGLAND

MANCHESTER (Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone URMston 2642 9 to 12 daily except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

J. & J. SHAW LTD.
for High Quality New and Second Hand
FURNITURE and CARPETS
We are open to purchase for cash Modern Furniture and Carpets of good quality and in good condition.
70, Oxford Street, Manchester. 1

MARSHALL & SNELGROVE (FRANK DRURY LTD)
Exclusive Fashions
RESTAURANT
St. Ann's Place, MANCHESTER

BRYCE
for Everything
ELECTRICAL and RADIO
LEVENSHULME 19
'PHONE HEA. 1150

KENDAL MILNE & CO.
for
Fashions Furniture Fabrics
DEANSGATE MANCHESTER, 3.
BLAckfriars 6666

SHOES
WHICH FIT THE FEET
FINLEY & BABER
28/32 St Ann St., Manchester 2

TYPEWRITERS WANTED
Any machine not over 20 years old required for PRIORITY use. Best cash prices given.
ARTHUR FOOTE Limited
COMMERCIAL STATIONERS
24, Brown Street, Manchester, 2.
Ribbons, Carbons, Duplicators, Stationery

MARSH'S
10, KING STREET, MANCHESTER
Makers of Saddlery, Bags, Trunks and All Leather Goods, Picnic Baskets, etc.
Ladies' Handbags and Purses, Dog Beds, Collars, Leads, etc.

GOOD WISHES and APPRECIATION
J. E. STRETCH
Albert Square
Hosier and Outfitter to Gentlemen

Keep in Step with Style
HINDE'S
for fashion shoes
64/66 KING ST. MANCHESTER
Also at Richmond Street, Liverpool

A&S WALKER Ltd.
for Social and Business Stationery
Greeting Cards for All Occasions. All Makes of Fountain Pens and Pencils
Branches
92 King Street, St Ann's Passage
Victoria Street Corner
Manchester

MIDDLESBROUGH

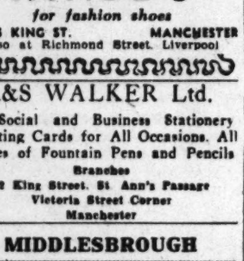
Cleveland's
• Complete Family Store •
Drapery, Furnishing, Restaurant, Men's Wear, Removals, etc.
• DICKSON & BENSON, Ltd. •
• MIDDLESBROUGH Tel. 2855 •

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE

Park Your Car at the
CENTRAL STATION GARAGE
Repairs A Speciality
Always Open
Tel. 26779
Neville Street
Newcastle

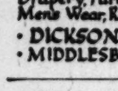
NOTTINGHAM

COURTESY SERVICE



MARSDENS
GROCERS FOR "THE QUALITY"

Whettons, Ltd.



SHOES
Foot Comfort and Fashion Fitted by Experts
15 MARKET STREET PHONE 43458

R. WALTERS
618 and 507, Mansfield Road, Sherwood
Quality Fruit and Vegetables

WIRELESS NEWS!
Today's essential service
Consult—"THE RADIO DOCTOR" (Regd.)
CLAUDE B. BARTON, Ltd.
Qualified Radio, Electrical and Mechanical Engineers
27-29, Union Road
Phone NOTTINGHAM 41709

ENGLAND

ROCHDALE

For Ladies' Wear
BUDGE and AUBREY
89 and 91, Drake Street, Rochdale
Telephone 2296

A. STOTT
279, OLDHAM ROAD
Knitting Wools and Fancy Goods
Copley's

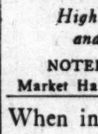
SHEFFIELD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone 61071. Hours: After 6 p. m. daily except Wednesday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

For Satisfactory Shopping
VISIT
T. B. & W. COCKAYNE LTD.
THE STORE
with
OVER 100 YEARS
REPUTATION for QUALITY
COCKAYNES
Tel. 22231

SHOP AT
Walshs
ALWAYS
for Fashions, Men's Wear, Children's Wear, Home Needs and Furnishings
JOHN WALSH LTD.
The Mount Glossop Road, Sheffield
Telephone 63091

LADIES' HAIRDRESSER



Marian Cooper
Permanent and Marcel Waving
Beauty Preparations
Manicure
Palatine Chambers, Pinstone St. Tel. 25826

Costello
Coats, Gowns, Furs
Outfitting
36 FARGATE

Comfort Shoe Shop
Agents for
LOTUS & DELTA
footwear
186, WHITHAM ROAD

SOUTHPORT

The House of Boothroyds Ltd. maintains its reputation for service and reliability

PURSERS

Removals and Storage
CARPETS and LINOLEUMS
Complete House Furnishers
143-149 LORD STREET, SOUTHPORT

CHARLES MARSHALL
the
High Class Fruiterer and Greengrocer
NOTED FOR QUALITY
Market Hall Tel. 3789

When in Southport spend a day at
Marshall & Snelgrove
LORD STREET

SOUTHPORT'S SOCIAL RENDEZVOUS
MIRAMAR
Proprietress, MRS A P DONNELLY
CAFE—RESTAURANT
137-139 Lord Street, Southport Ph. 58470
Open Daily till 11 p. m.
Sundays—3 till 11 p. m.
Morning Refreshment, Light Luncheons, Teas, Suppers, Tea Dances, Evening Dances

PAULINE
(Miss M. L. Huntington)
BEAUTY SALON
Registered
Eugene Permanent Wave
3, A. Seabank Road Tel. 2622

STOCKPORT

Phone Sto. 4227 and 4228
Shaws (Stockport) Ltd.
1-11, MIDDLE HILLGATE, STOCKPORT
The Firm that really lives up to the name of COMPLETE HOUSE FURNISHERS
Your old grate taken out and a new one fitted in one day.
Good Selection of High Class Second Hand Furniture

Chatterton's Movers & Customers Stockport
LOWER HILLGATE
STO. 2030

BAXTER & CO.
PRINTERS AND STATIONERS
CHRISTMAS CARDS
CALENDARS AND DIARIES
Fountain Pen Repairs on the Premises
Wedding Stationery
14, Bridge St., Stockport Tel. Sto. 4301

WHITLEY BAY

W. B. MILNE
Plumbing and Heating
Gleneagles Marine Gardens
WHITLEY BAY Phone

ENGLAND

YORK

THE TEA SHOP
(13 Lendal)
Queen Anne House and Garden
LUNCHEON
AFTERNOON TEAS
Home-made Cakes
Handicraft, Pottery, etc
Tel. 6313

H. B. DALE
GENTLEMEN'S OUTFITTER
Men's Smart Overcoats, Raincoats, Suits, Shirts, Ties, Socks, Underwear, Pyjama Suits, Hats, Caps, Dressing Gowns, Large Stock of Fancy Goods.
Suits to Special Measure
21 PARLIAMENT STREET YORK

Scotland

EDINBURGH

We Hold a Very Choice Selection of
ANTIQUE FURNITURE
also
A Wonderful Selection of unique and inexpensive articles including BRASS GOODS, suitable for Christmas Gifts.
JOHN TAYLOR & SON (EDINBR.) Ltd.
110, Princes Street
Telephones 22206, 22207

Decorators
MIDDLETON & SON
SHOWROOM
22A, Dublin Street

KENNETH F. GIBB
UMBRELLAS
DOG REQUISITES
85, Shandwick Place, opp. Stafford St.
Telephone 26332
Umbrellas, Sports Seats, Riding Crops, etc.
Calendars, Diaries, Greeting Cards and Gift Wrapping;
also Notepaper and Envelopes for GIFTS
MACFARLANE & DICKSON, Stationers
25, CASTLE STREET, EDINBURGH.

GLASGOW

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Giffnock 2668, 10 a. m. to 12 noon daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

RESTAURANTS
at 245, Sauchiehall Street and 104, West George Street
Open daily and each evening until 9:30 p. m. for snack suppers.
WENDY'S

ALEXANDER SCOTT LTD.
Jewellers and Silversmiths
109 BUCHANAN STREET
Electric Clocks
Of All Descriptions

Telephone Douglas 5141
GALLOWAY & LEE
JAS. M. GALLOWAY DAVID S. LEE
Artistic House Furnishers
335 Sauchiehall Street, Glasgow

JOHN A. MURDOCH & CO.
Engineers and Merchants
Tanks (Sectional) and Steelwork
Refuse Destructors
"CULMORE" KILMACOLM Renfrewshire
Telephone: Kilmacolm 333
Telegrams: Prestlank Glasgow

TAXIS
TWO-SEATERS
PHONE:
CENTRAL 7777-7778
ROBERT CUNNINGHAM
113-119 North Street, Glasgow, C. 3.
Office: 12 North Claremont Street
Private Cars for Hire
Petrol, etc Garaging

Chalmers Stores Ltd.
IRONMONGERS
683 Great Western Road, Glasgow
Tel. Western 2207

JOHN ALVES
High Class Family Grocer and Provision Merchant
6, Kelvingrove Street
Phone 4709 Douglas
CARR'S BISCUITS

The Laundry of Quality
The Cathkin Laundry
Giffen & Bisset, Ltd.
RUTHERGLEN
Phone Rutherglen 1701-2

WILLIAM ADAM
Colliery Agents and Merchant
Stobcross (Mineral) Station Glasgow C. 3
Prompt Attention to all orders. Keenest prices. Now that you have your cellars full keep them full.
ESTABLISHED 1879 TEL. CENT. 3795

HELENSBURGH

THE COMMERCIAL BUREAU
75, WEST PRINCES STREET
HELENSBURGH Telephone 391
Typewriting and Copying of Church and Committee Reports, etc.
All work strictly confidential.
Send It to the Laundry
Provide yourself with more leisure by sending your clothes to a reliable laundry advertised in the Christian Science Monitor.

Wit and Wisdom, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Camera Club

Wide World

Heavy Armament

Sergeant Tony Colosi of the Antiaircraft Artillery School at Camp Davice, N. C., exhibits the variety of weapons available to this branch of the service. Seventeen guns, knives, grenades are included in the equipment. Yes, that's the famous Bazooka on the right.

In Lighter Vein

Wartime Salesmanship

Here's a card they're kicking around in sales circles:

Notice to Customers:

Due to my independent position as a salesman, I have decided to show my lines at a time best suited to my own convenience.

At the present time, it pleases me to permit you to view merchandise only on Tuesdays and Wednesdays between the hours of 2:00 and 4:00 p. m. This will allow me to start and extend my week-ends without interruption, and also permits me to devote my mornings to rest and recreation.

Note: The above applies only as long as the war produces a scarcity of materials. After the war, I'll be around with my tongue hanging out, and loose at both ends, as usual.—Wall Street Journal.

A Word of Caution

Proprietor of Boardinghouse (at dinner table): "Remember, ladies and gentlemen, in these rationed times we should put a bridle on our appetites."

Voice from the End of the Table: "I'd rather put a bit in my mouth."

At His Word

Customer: "Can you take out these rust spots on my coat?"

Tailor: "Rust spots?"

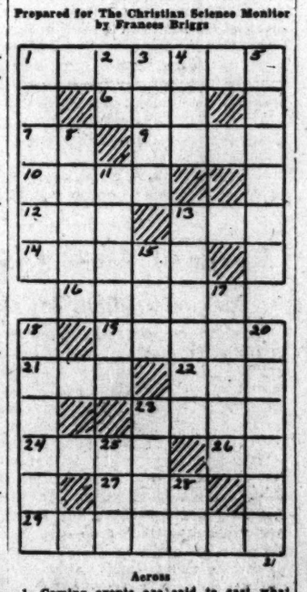
Customer: "Well, didn't you tell me this suit would wear like iron?"

Try It Sometime

We'll take our hat off to the columnist on the Detroit News for revealing an easy way to tell genuine dimes from the white penny. If laid end to end, 89,760 of them will extend just one mile.

Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—Coming events are said to cast what before?
6—Jesse Owens did what to gain fame?
7—Manuscript (abbr.).
9—Reporter gathers what?
10—In well-known musical round, "see how they run" refers to what creatures?
12—What is highest note of the gamut?
13—Hint.
14—What was first name of American poet who wrote "The Rhodora"?
16—What is Oregon's second largest city?
19—What English poet wrote "Vision of Belshazzar"?
21—What is 7th letter of Greek alphabet?
22—Fish eggs.
23—What city of ancient Phoenicia was famous for its purple dye?
24—What is name of the canine character in "Peter Pan"?
26—What ending denotes the past tense?
27—Native metal.
28—Who was a famous Roman writer of comedies?

Down

1—Hood wrote of the departure of what season of year?
2—Arabic (abbr.).
3—What do you call a native of Hadersley?
4—Daily.
5—What was relationship of Helen of Troy to the Dioscuri?
8—What is first name of Wopp, a teller of ballads, in "Our Mutual Friend"?
11—What is another name for the Santa Maria (rev.)?
13—What is a mazzard?
15—A fold.
17—"The Minstrel-Boy" is a poem by whom?
18—What is name of the family depicted in "Pride and Prejudice"?
20—What implement is used in couching?
25—What was a Biblical weed of the grain-fields?
25—And not.
26—Half an em is what?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Did You Ever Wonder

How Anchors For Aircraft Differ From Anchors for Ships?

Practically everyone, whether he has been to sea or not, is more or less familiar with a ship's anchor.

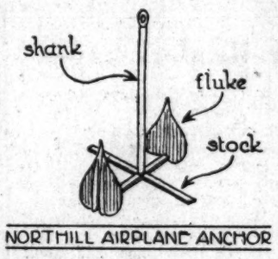
It consists essentially of a rod or shank, one end of which is fitted with an eye to which the anchor chain or mooring line is fastened, and the other end bearing the cross arms which carry the curved flukes which dig into the sea bottom to gain sufficient grip to hold against the vessel's tendency to drift.

Ordinary ship's anchors of this sort may have a holding power of as much as 15 times their own weight. Thus, a 10-ton anchor could hold a ship of 150 tons.

The weight of the anchor is of little consequence in an ocean liner, but in the case of an airplane, weight becomes a major consideration. Consequently, a satisfactory anchor for aircraft would need to combine extreme lightness with maximum holding power.

Perhaps you hadn't thought of airplanes as needing anchors, but you may be certain that flying boats or seaplanes find them extremely important adjuncts. To provide such craft with an efficient anchor, Mr. John K. Northrup, noted aircraft designer, working with seaplane operating companies, developed what is known as the Northill aircraft anchor.

This anchor is usually made of stainless steel, as a defense against the corrosive action of sea water. It has a sharp-pointed, broad-bladed special type of fluke which actual experiment proves to have unusual penetrating and holding power. An upward pull on the mooring line, however, causes the pointed fluke to cut its way out from the sea bottom, permitting the anchor's ready release for hoisting.



NORTHILL AIRPLANE ANCHOR

A stock or cross member at right angles to the fluke arms also adds to the drag or holding power of the anchor.

Both the stock and fluke arms are hinged at the shank, so that the anchor can be completely folded when not in use, thus conserving valuable space on the airplane. It is claimed that the Northill anchor will hold 60 times its own weight, or four times as much as a ship's anchor.—W. P. Keasbey.

A Verse for Today . . .

Be of good courage, and let us behave ourselves valiantly . . : and let the LORD *do that which is good in his sight.*—I CHRON. 19:13

FACTS FIGURES
IRON ORE MINING AND SMELTING WERE CONDUCTED IN CHINA 2,500 YEARS AGO
A CORD OF CURED HARD WOOD HAS ABOUT THE SAME HEATING VALUE AS A TON OF COAL
IT'S A FACT PAPER VESTS ARE WORN BY SOME AVIATORS BECAUSE THEY HOLD THE HEAT
TEXAS CONTAINS 12 PRISONER OF WAR CAMPS, MORE THAN ANY OTHER STATE
K. PARRIS

"Sunshine and Rain"

Atlanta, Ga.

They lived in a London rooming house, a bright young girl and a charming old lady. Their rooms were on the third floor directly opposite each other. Mrs. Brown often laughed and said the way she and Ruby would bob out of their doors reminded her of the little weather barometer with the figures indicating "Sunshine" and "Rain," so she called Ruby "Sunshine" and herself "Rain."

Ruby lived up to her name by bringing much brightness into the life of the otherwise lonely little lady.

Many years had passed since "Sunshine" and "Rain" were in that rooming house. In fact, Ruby had gone to the United States and they had lost contact with each other; but, Ruby's kindness was never forgotten.

The result was truly "bread cast upon the waters," for during the depression when Ruby had suffered reverses and her savings were about gone, she came in one day and found a long legal document from a firm of London lawyers saying a small legacy was awaiting her. Mrs. Brown had remembered her.

This little incident proves conclusively that we each always have something to give. If it's nothing more than a smile or a word of encouragement, when given at the right time, one never knows how far-reaching it may be, or what it might mean in the life of another. G. W.

Brevities

Grit: There doesn't seem to be any such word as "retreat" in the German vocabulary—but at least two dozen synonyms.

Indianapolis News: Another definition of a vacuum is the condition that results when one federal expert meets another.

Associated Press

Army Telephone Pole

To the ingenious United States Signal Corps this piece of art work is just a conveniently located statue, and it helps the going on a wiring job in Italy. Corp. Melvin Jewell of Louisville is the lineman.

Daily Anecdote

Mournful Tribute

A friend of Browning, returning from a visit to the United States, related an experience which the poet found delightfully amusing.

"I was stopping at one of the best hotels in Boston," the returning traveler told Browning. "One night I retired early, but found myself unable to sleep, owing to mysterious doleful noises coming from a room near by.

"I called a boy and demanded to know the cause of the disturbance."

"'Oh, sir,' replied the lad, 'that is the Browning Club reading Browning. That is all, sir.'"

NEWS ITEM— SOAP IS A VITAL WAR MATERIAL — CONSERVE IT!
OUR JANITOR'S BEEN A BELIEVER IN SOAP CONSERVATION FROM WAY BACK
BUT, MOTHER, THE GOVERNMENT ASKS US TO GO EASY ON SOAP
DON'T THROW AWAY SMALL USED PIECES OF SOAP--STICK THEM TO A NEW PIECE
Minnie's Little Washer

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*When Hints Are of No Avail* — By LE PELLEY

WHAT A BIG PIECE OF PIE YOU'RE EATING !!
YUP
IS IT GOOD ?
YUP
IT'S ALMOST BIG ENOUGH FOR TWO, YOU MIGHT SAY .!
ALMOST
IT'S AMAZING WHENEVER I HAVE A PIECE OF PIE HE'S FULL OF IDEAS, BUT WHEN HE HAS THE PIE YOU CAN HARDLY GET A WORD OUT OF HIM..

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*"I Haven't Had a Bone Since . . .?"* — By RODGERS

"Hum-m, that should remind me of something" I thought-
"Now, let's see, squirrels gathering nuts - squirrels gathering nuts ---?"
Then I remembered that's usually a reminder it's time to dig up all my bones before the ground gets too hard-
Imagine that! All my bones!!

The Adventures of Waddles—*And It Isn't Beefsteak* — By THE HAGERS

The saboteur, I hadn't caught. Said Ted, "What's up? You look distraught."
"I was assigned to watch, last night, A box containing dynamite.
"I left my post. It's gone," I said. "Was it a big box?" questioned Ted.
"I've seen it then. And, furthermore, There's something cooking, boy—next door."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1943 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Four-Power Concert

As the full impact of the Moscow Declaration reaches Allied and Axis peoples its effects will be cumulative. Already it has hit Berlin so hard that the Nazis had to withhold the news while they fixed up an "explanation." Already it has blown the ground out from under American apostles of anti-Russianism who have been insisting Stalin would make a separate peace.

Even should German morale not at once collapse under this final denial of Hitler's hope to divide the Allies, peoples of the United Nations have no time to lose in filling in the pattern of peace laid out in Moscow. They must put flesh on the bones of the four-power alliance. They must push on with plans to extend that alliance into the general security system which the Moscow Declaration recognized as a "necessity."

The four-power concert outlined at Moscow means a shift from a European balance-of-power, which led both Britain and Russia to appease Germany in an endeavor to turn her against the other. For America it means a genuine abandonment of isolation.

The Moscow Declaration contemplates not a balance of power, but a preponderance of power to keep the peace. Its forthright terms and the whole background of new friendliness surrounding it should dispel fears that this preponderance can be broken by some Ally making a separate peace. But once the fighting is over the great test of the system will arise.

While the war still enforces the dangers of disunity, there is opportunity to develop the better understanding among peoples and the practice of co-operation among governments which can alone make the four-power concert effective as a guarantor of peace. Closer co-ordination of military moves will aid this development. So too will the teamwork in political warfare which should come from the new inter-allied commissions to operate in London and Italy.

But the most heart-warming aspect of the Moscow Declaration is the sense that a four-power concert is only a step toward a world concert. A tremendous amount of education must be acquired if the peoples of the United Nations are going to take this step. The debate in the United States Senate is illustrating how slowly even enlightened folk like Senators come to see that the welfare of the "community of nations" promotes the welfare of America.

The President as Commander-in-Chief can take the necessary steps to co-operate effectively with America's Allies to win the war. He and his Secretary of State can lay the foundations for a four-power pact and a world security system to win the peace. But once the war is over such co-operation will require a two-thirds vote of Congress. Americans would do well to resolve now to make their co-operation for peace as effective as is their co-operation for war.

Mobilizing for Peace

Who are the real peace-planners in a democracy? They are the ordinary citizens—factory workers, professional men, housewives. If the victory over totalitarian concepts is to be won at home as well as abroad, these men and women must abandon any inclination to leave decisions to men they have sent to Washington. They must study every question involved themselves, and they must let their conclusions be known to their representatives. With a weight of articulate public support behind them, even the most politically-minded officials can take courage and move ahead out of the woods of protective generalizations toward specific goals.

Ever since old New England Meeting House days, the churches of America have taken the lead in keeping their people informed on public questions and in marshalling the force of their convictions so as to influence the men at the helm of state. Today they are determined to carry on this tradition.

This week a great, nation-wide campaign of education designed to make the influence of the American church as a whole felt at the peace table is being launched. It is known as The Christian Mission on World Order, and it has been planned by the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America and other groups. First of all, one-day conferences of church and community leaders are being held in more than 100 key cities. Here in Boston the scene will be the Old South Church today. These leaders will then go out to organize discussion groups meeting regularly in their own communities. Theirs is an opportunity to work tremendous and lasting good.

Action in Coal

The President has set in motion a new series of events in the coal situation, and the end is not yet. The power he has delegated Secretary Ickes in the matter of concluding a direct wage agreement between the Government and the miners, with the owners reduced to the position of observers, sets a precedent that might have interesting, even painful, repercussions elsewhere. Moreover, it suggests this second seizure of the coal mines may be contemplated to last for a longer time than the first, even for the duration.

None of this is as we might have wished, but it appears to be the best alternative in a muddled situation. Mr. Roosevelt at least deserves commendation for acting promptly. Coal is being produced now at about the rate of 12,000,000 tons a week. If the President had waited for Mr. Lewis's policy committee to function, and if it had asked the men to return to work, the mines could not have been reopened until Friday, losing virtually the full week's production. By taking over the mines and ordering them to open Wednesday, half a week's production is—assuming miners' co-operation—saved.

That is important. The Nation's coal bunkers are low. Strikes and general rancor in mines have obstructed optimum production for some months.

All hinges now upon the miners' reaction. Much has been done to appease them: They are to work under Government aegis, and presumably under a Government-sponsored contract that will give them as much as $60 weekly, a sum that would have been held idyllically bountiful not so long ago. Their old foes, the mine owners, have been punished by having their property taken from them.

What more do the miners want before they will put aside their own private war and devote their full energies to winning the Nation's war?

Saving Italy—for Whom?

Memories of two decades of rule by a self-appointed dictator, under which the King became a small minus sign, give current reports on Italian political maneuvers an unreal and even a dubious cast. General Badoglio has been trying to form a Government on the basis of continued loyalty to King Victor Emmanuel. But the men he needs have refused to enter a Cabinet on those terms. Count Sforza and Benedetto Croce have demanded abdication of the King. General Badoglio is now reported as willing to proceed from this premise.

The argument seems to have won the day that any government that hopes to command the energetic support of the Italian people in the fight against the Nazis will itself have to break dramatically with Italy's Fascist past. The King is felt to be too closely identified with the Mussolini regime, and it is feared that a government loyal to the King would be suspect. Even Crown Prince Humbert is beyond usefulness, and so it is proposed to place the six-year-old Prince of Naples on the throne and set up a regency under Badoglio.

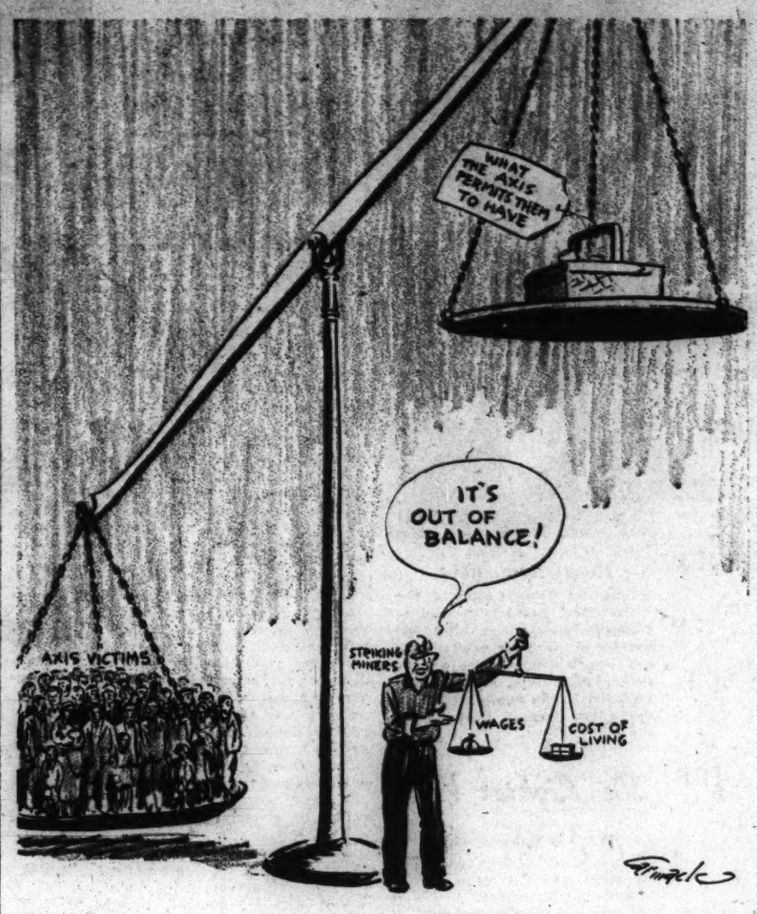
Now all this folderol in the name of legitimacy may be very satisfying to those who already have made up their minds that the democratic form of government to be chosen by the people of Italy after the war must include the House of Savoy. But it is not so assuring to those who want to see the Italian people make a completely untrammelled choice.

If the purpose of setting up an Italian Government at this time is to provide unity for the fight against the Germans, why cannot a provisional government without prejudicial reference to any particular form of government be established? Why would not such a government provide a broader base for unity than can possibly be offered by a set-up that ignores the views of a great mass of Italian patriots who hope for a republic?

To by-pass Crown Prince Humbert in favor of the six-year-old Prince of Naples, it is already necessary for General Badoglio to modify constitutional requirements. Where so much improvisation is inevitable, a little more is hardly to be feared. The history of Italy during the past twenty years is not such as to suggest that the country cannot be unified except through loyalty to the House of Savoy, or that the monarchy can contribute much to the dynamics of freedom and national respect that must now infuse the Italian effort for national rebirth.

A lot of columnists make jokes about Congress. But there are evidently still a lot of other columnists that think Congress isn't any laughing matter.

So Are Some Other Things



Our Readers Say—

A Countryside at Prayer

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The attached account of clothing rationing difficulties and of the nationwide prayer service in England I thought worthy of reproduction in The Christian Science Monitor.

Boston — B. S.

LONDON

Dear Birsa:

Probably you know we get 20 clothing coupons for the next six months. I don't buy clothes; so am not up in values. But stockings are 3 coupons, dresses 10, shoes are 7, underwear 6, coats 18, slips 6, knickers 3, nightdress 6, pajamas 8. Children get some extra but they do seem to grow, and men use 26 for one suit! No wonder patches are fashionable and people here in London add touches of color and such like to brighten up old garments. . . .

Perhaps an account of the Service in Trafalgar Square on Friday, September 3, at 11 a. m., for 15 minutes, would interest you. Along with several thousands from offices and places of work nearby, we gathered. Everyone pausing to take part in a service broadcast all over the country.

The Mayor and Corporation of Westminster passed close to me in all their robes of scarlet. The aldermen, four women amongst them, in purple, followed. The small dome of the National Gallery was in front of us, its steps crowded. There were people on the tops of the buildings around. Traffic went quietly around and on, and pigeons circled and wheeled around the lions and the tall column on which Nelson stands. The sun caught the towers and spires of Westminster, while Big Ben loomed in the blue haze down Whitehall, as heads were bared and we all joined in thanksgiving and prayer to God.

People all over the country in villages, towns, factories, and on gun sites were doing the same thing.

Without prearrangement, a large force of bombers flew over, bound for a raid on Europe, and I thought, as many must have done, of that spiritual unity and strength, which had been given these people to rearm themselves and carry the fight into the country of the foe in three short years; for, as I think I have told you, the people of this country are producing more war material, per head of population, than friend or foe.

It was wonderful to stand there in the heart of London and think of those airmen overhead and the crowds gathered in fields, orchards, villages and towns, that they would look down and see, united in prayer all over the country.

MOIRA

No Time for "Studying"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Three recent events have focused public attention on China:

1. The House of Representatives has voted to repeal the Chinese Exclusion Act.

2. The American Federation of Labor convention in Boston instructed its executive council to "make a thorough study of the question of possible future revision of immigration . . . laws affecting Oriental races."

3. The Chinese people, on the thirty-second anniversary of their republic, inaugurated Chiang Kai-shek as President, and vowed to drive out the invaders and reconstruct their homeland.

Continuing existence of the Exclusion Act is a potent weapon for our common enemy, Japan. Its radio propagandists constantly stress the fact that the United States bars Chinese from citizenship, as an inferior race.

At such a critical time, when our Chinese allies have for six years borne the brunt of Japanese aggression, there is no time for "studying" this piece of antiquated legislation. Repeal of the Exclusion Act would admit only 103 Chinese annually because of present immigration quota limitations, but it would remove for all time the stigma of "undesirability" from the oldest civilized nation that is now so valiantly and courageously defending democracy.

ROSE PESOTTA, Vice-President,
International Ladies' Garment
New York — Workers' Union

This newspaper assumes no responsibilities for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

From Verdun to Vichy

The Bookshelf

FRANCIS MARTEL in PÉTAIN: VERDUN TO VICHY (New York: Dutton. $2.50) gives a factual account of the Marshal's career and its historical background and, though little of his material is new, he has arranged it well enough to produce an impressive picture.

Yet when it came to explaining the motives for Pétain's actions, the author could not help drawing on his imagination. With the French and German archives inaccessible, there is no chance to establish beyond doubt how and why things happened in the way they did. However, it must be acknowledged that Mr. Martel did not allow his imagination to run away with him.

Pétain has been considered the "Hero of Verdun," a faithful Roman Catholic and a great patriot. The author, who has known the Marshal for more than 40 years, declares that Verdun was actually saved by General Nivelle; that Pétain divorced religion from life whenever it suited his purposes and, on the other hand, made his religiosity the excuse for some of his most ruthless acts. As for his patriotism, it appears that since 1934 he has supported, and even conspired with, those French Fascist groups who aimed at overthrowing the Third Republic. He was involved in the uprising of 1934, in the Cagoulard conspiracy of 1936, and even after the outbreak of war he continued favoring a movement that he himself compared to General Franco's "national uprising."

From June, 1940, when he became dictator of France, until November, 1942, the question was debated whether Pétain was deceiving his fellow countrymen or the Germans. After the Allied invasion of North Africa, the late Admiral Darlan tried to salvage the Marshal's reputation by asserting that Pétain was acting and talking "under compulsion." Pétain retorted indignantly: "To dare to say that I speak or act under the menace or under the force of duress is an insult to me." This statement seems to establish one of the most gigantic betrayals in history. Yet the puzzle is still unsolved how a mediocrity like Pétain could display such imposing evil traits.

E. S. P.

Mirror of World Opinion

Making Soldiers Pay Dues

Harold Stewart recently sent a postcard to his editor friends wondering why there has not been an "uproar of condemnation" over the fact that some soldiers, answering an emergency call from food canning factories in New Jersey, were compelled to pay union dues before they could help.

"Are we becoming a nation of sheep?" Mr. Stewart wants to know. "Our national leaders are addressing to the world high-sounding phrases about the four freedoms, non-aggression and anti-appeasement, and yet are apparently crawling into their holes in craven silence and in face of this outrageous practice in our own back yard."

Those are strong words, but The Review joins heartily with them. Furthermore, we know that there isn't an honest union member who isn't just as indignant. It is only the union racketeer who would be so stupid as to force a helpful soldier into paying union dues in a set of circumstances as in the New Jersey case.—*Bainbridge* (Wash.) *Review*.

The Secret Sub

The liquor industry in America is sinking annually the equivalent of more than 200 boatloads of grain, 200 of fruit, and 13 boatloads of sugar.

The more than 4,000,000,000 pounds of grain and 165,000,000 gallons of molasses used in our alcoholic beverages would provide every one of America's 40,000,000 underfed with an extra loaf of bread and an additional quart of milk every day in the year.

The daily $9,000,000 U. S. liquor bill would:

Feed 1,000,000 Chinese refugee children for nine months.

Pay for 180 bombers at $50,000.

Completely train 600 military pilots at $15,000.

How long must this sabotage go on?—*Oneonta Messenger*, South Pasadena, Calif.

Barnstorming in the Desert

The following is part of a letter from Dorothy Dickson, well-known American actress, now in London, to her mother, Mrs. Clara B. Dickson, of Concord, N. H.

LONDON

The reason you haven't had a letter is that I have been from here to Suez for the last three months, and a great experience it was. We flew everywhere, from here to Lisbon, Gibraltar, Algiers, Bougie, Constantine, Tunis, Tobruk, Tripoli, Cairo, Alexandria, Suez, Bone, Phillipville, and back.

"We" were Bea Lillie, Vivien Leigh, Leslie Henson, myself and four other stars, orchestra leaders and four soldier-bandsmen, our manager, and a stage manager. We stayed in villas and officers' messes and played in opera houses, tents, hospital tents, Roman ruins, and open-air platforms.

(There has been a terrific roar of planes overhead for the last three hours and now a warning. There is some idea they may try a last revenge bombing campaign here. I certainly hope not. We don't want to have to take it again.)

We played a two-hour show which was really a knockout. No scenery, of course, but the smartest dresses and songs, sketches, and jokes, and I danced. The men from top to bottom simply went mad as our main route was all through the desert playing to the Eighth and First Armies.

You can imagine what it was like to men who had been away from their families from two to six years. We never stopped working in terrific heat (127 in Tripoli) never a day of rain—always beautiful sunshine. We had to do our own packing, wash our own hair, and never had any maids or people to help us dress, but helped each other. The work was astonishingly strenuous but stimulating.

Very often we would get up early to get in a bath, as the sea was glorious, then to a hospital at 11:30, talk to all the patients, do a bit of show, quick lunch, then to the theater, play two performances and dine afterwards with Eisenhower, Montgomery, Alexander, Tedder, General Spaatz, Admiral Cunningham, and all the heads of the Armies, ships, and air command, and how grand they all are and how well they get on together. There is something about the simple life out in the desert and all the men have been through which makes them wonderful people.

I have a never-to-be-forgotten memory of thousands and thousands of "red-Indian" faces, open shirts, bare knees and shorts, all health and enthusiasm and doing a great job in a grand manner. Of course, there were hundreds of people whom one knew, and we brought back hundreds of messages to wives and families. We stayed in Von Arnim's villa. He had taken the silver, but we were grateful for very good screens on all the windows.

The King went out to review the Eighth Army just at that time and we all stayed at a villa just outside Tunis and dined and did a few bits of our show out on the terrace amid white oleander trees, cypress trees, white lilies, and an aquamarine sea. I have never seen anything so beautiful as that scene, only across the bay from the battlefield of Enfidaville. The King was in wonderful form and stayed up late having a grand party.

Another memorable performance was in the largest Roman ruins at Hommes (the ruins of a Roman town) where the amphitheater holds 8,500. So we played to 17,000 troops in the two performances that day—in the open air with wonderful natural acoustics. In the big battleships and aircraft carriers, we played to audiences of 2,000 and 3,000, and once in the middle of the desert, near Tobruk, we played to several thousand who had seen nothing but a sea of sand for an interminable time. They rigged up a stage of old boxes and petrol tins and lights from planes that had been brought down and made curtains of potato sacking. There was no living thing for miles, only twisted burned bits of Messerschmitts, tanks, and smashed lorries and cars. You can imagine the shouting.

Another impressive time was playing to the ships and men just taking off for Sicily, all in a hush atmosphere, and how we meant it when we wished them "Good luck."

Cairo was, of course, another story, an atmosphere one had forgotten ever existed—blazing lights, bands of dance music, streets full of private cars whizzing by, big parties with women in décolleté—food and wine like a Roman feast and all the perfumes of Araby on the banks of the Nile. It all seemed 10 years ago. The first sight of shops, hairdressers, Arab servants, rich clothes, etc., was extraordinary.

I wanted to go to Syria and Palestine and then play in Sicily where there are many Greek theaters, beautiful ruins of Greek amphitheaters, which I knew in peacetime, and then on to Rome, etc. Well, I may go out later on, though I am going to play here now, a straight play, serio-comic by a well-known writer, Eric Linklater. John Gielgud is producing it and we start sometime in October.

Reparations by Hitlerites

An Intimate Message From Washington

By William H. Stringer

When Secretary of State Cordell Hull and the British and Russian Foreign Secretaries discussed Germany's future at Moscow, it is believed that they also delved into the question of German reparations. Doubtless, no final agreement was reached, but this tremendous subject—whether Germany shall be required to repair the continent-wide ruin and destruction it has caused, and what form the reparations shall take—will be the subject of continuing Allied consultation.

It can be said that the United States Government is giving careful study to this question. As for Russia, Soviet statisticians are busily compiling the appalling figures on farms destroyed, villages wiped out, factories looted and manpower ravaged by the Nazi advance and retreat in Russia. Allied governments-in-exile are estimating the toll of Nazi damage in France, Belgium, Yugoslavia, Norway, The Netherlands, and other conquered countries.

The United States has experienced little direct damage at the hands of the Axis, except in the Philippines, the Hawaiians, and other Pacific islands. But the ravaging of China has been brought home to Americans by press and publicity, and of Russia by Soviet battle films of epic intensity.

So far as Russia and Britain are concerned, any idea of exacting monetary reparations from Germany—seeking repayment for damage done in dollars, pounds, or marks—has been tossed out of the window. High British officials here say London has no confidence in reparations of this sort. They remember the breakdown of German monetary reparations after the first World War.

As for Moscow, the Kremlin realistically recognizes that money — especially in the amounts Germany could furnish — could hardly transform the scorched Russian earth into blooming fields and smiling villages. The Russians have other plans. The Soviet statistician, Professor Varga, stated the Russian approach somewhat startlingly in the Moscow publication, War and the Working Class, when he suggested that it would take 10,000,000 Germans working 10 years to rebuild Russia's devastated areas.

Professor Varga may be exaggerating a bit, but the Russians are indeed thinking in terms of far more tangible reparations than money. They want German labor gangs—gangs which will include technicians in their ranks—to rebuild Russia. They want German machine tools, German machinery of all kinds. They will insist on the restoration of farm wealth and factories looted by Nazis.

It may seem to be looking a long way ahead for Allied capitals to be discussing Axis reparations now. But there is need for a prompt understanding among the United Nations as to how Germany's limited power of repair-ation shall be shared, and, on the other hand, how much of Germany's resources and manpower should be retained at home for the rebuilding of the Reich itself as a postwar region of law and order. For there will be plenty of demands on Germany to "pay up" and "hand over" when the last shot is fired. France, Greece, The Netherlands, Norway, and other nations besides Russia have long bills of attachment to render against the Reich for wealth destroyed.

The outcome of the Moscow conferences is an indication that no soft peace for Germany is in prospect. The severity of the demands for reparations will obviously be determined somewhat by the Allied peace-table view regarding how much power and how much industry should be permitted the German people.

A postwar German regime may be expected to launch, as argument against reparations, that Germany has suffered greater devastation than any of the United Nations except Russia. But to any plea that the respective damages cancel out, the Allies are quite likely to reply that Germany launched this global destruction which nearly wrecked civilization, and therefore must contribute heavily to the restoration.

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